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TOKYO CANDIDATES HOTLY CONTESTING FOR SEATS IN HOUSE

20 Lawyers, 19 Company Employes and Directors, 16 Writers in Race

ONE CHOSENESE RUNNING

Close Contest Forecast for 5th Electoral 'Intelligentsia' District

With the general election campaign in full swing, the campaign battles in Tokyo are expected to be the fiercest. One hundred candidates thus far are in the field in the capital, although only 32 seats are available.

On April 17 as many as 230 campaign rallies were held in Tokyo which comprises seven electoral districts. The audiences totaled approximately 15,000 persons, or 70 on an average.

This was a record in the current election campaign. The number is sure to be exceeded as the campaign battles become hot with the approach of Election Day, which falls on April 30.

The 100 candidates running from Tokyo, which shows an increase of 88 over the number of men who contested for seats in the first general election held under universal manhood suffrage, comprise 70 new men, 23 present members of the House, and seven former members.

Increase in Candidates

The new men do not necessarily mean men who represent any occupation which has not been represented in the House in the past. A notable fact is that there is an increase in the number of candidates who are writers by profession.

The candidates in Tokyo, according to occupations, are 20 lawyers, 19 company employes and directors, 16 men of letters, eight merchants, five without definite occupation, four industrialists, three teachers, three doctors, three officials, one certified accountant, one publisher, one printer, one landlord, one attorney, and 14 others.

Details of the election situation in the seven electoral districts of Tokyo are:

In the first electoral district which comprises the six wards of Kojimachi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, and Ushigome, the so-called new candidates, whether recommended or otherwise are fighting difficult battles, due to the fact that they have no solid constituencies.

There are 12 candidates contesting for five seats. They include seven new men, three present members of the House, and two former members.

The candidates who are assisted by the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council which recommended them are broken down into two new men, two present members, and one former member.

Of the group of non-recommended candidates there are one present and one former members. The rest are all new men. The battles between the recommended candidates and the non-recommended new men are expected to be hard.

12 Running in 2nd District

Twelve candidates are running from the second electoral district which comprises the four wards of Kanda, Koishikawa, Hongo, and Shitaya. In this district the spheres of influence of candidates are more clearly demarcated than those of candidates in the first electoral district.

The candidates include eight new men and four present members of the House. There are three present members among the five recommended candidates.

Among the non-recommended candidates are men who were in high positions in the old political organizations. The campaigns of these former party leaders are arousing the interest of observers who seem to think that the success or otherwise of these leaders of the now-defunct political parties will provide the answer to the question of the character of the coming House.

Government officials dealing with matters related to the election campaign are said to have the hope of seeing more than 80 per cent of the successful candidates in this electoral district made up of recommended candidates.

In the third electoral district which consists of the three wards of Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, and Asakusa, merchants are dominant among the voters.

The candidates who had solid constituencies in elections in the past cannot hope for as strong support in the current campaign for the reason that the new commercial structure which has been brought about has affected to a considerable extent the old dispensation.

Thirteen candidates are in the field in this electoral district against the four seats available. Of the number 11 are new men and the remaining two are present members

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Fear Grips Americans as New Attack By U-Boat on Curacao Is Reported

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—According to an Associated Press report from Washington, a German submarine made her appearance again in the Caribbean Sea on April 18 and after bombarding Curacao Island and an oil plant on the island, dived and made good her escape. Curacao Island has always been regarded as of great strategic importance by America. Admiral Pratt, former Chief of Naval Operations, stressing its importance, once declared that the Axis Powers would surely aim at the occupation of the island in the event of their invasion of the United States. The bombardment of this island by the German submarine is, therefore, regarded by American naval circles in a very serious light. It is even held that it is, in a sense, an event even more serious than the bombing of New York.

Curacao Island, together with Aruba Island, is so located as to control the sea traffic between North America and Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela, and it is, so to speak, an advance post of the Panama Canal. That the German Navy extended its operations to this important point constitutes a serious menace to the United States, and the incident is naturally exciting a deep sense of dread among the people in the southern part of the United States.

Dutch Oil Co. Shelled

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 18.—The establishments of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company at Bullen Bay, Curacao, were shelled by an enemy submarine, it was officially stated in Willemstad, capital of Curacao.

The attack occurred at 3 a.m. Sunday. When the coastal batteries of Curacao went into action, the submarine disappeared and could not be traced.

This constitutes the second attack on Dutch possessions in the West Indies. On February 16, the petroleum establishments of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were shelled by an enemy submarine at the neighboring isle of Aruba.

GENERAL ABE LAUDS RULE AID DIET WORK

Situation Daily Becoming More Advantageous to Council Candidates

ADDRESSES MEETING

National Enthusiasm Toward Reform Seen in Election Results

General Nobuyuki Abe, Chairman of the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council, at its general meeting held Monday afternoon, emphasized that the situation with regard to the general election campaign is daily becoming more advantageous to those who are recommended by the Council. The gist of General Abe's address made on the occasion, as reported by Domei, follows:

"The number of candidates for the forthcoming general election has reached 1,100. Out of 122 electoral constituencies in all Japan, there are 77 constituencies each having candidates double their fixed number, 17 constituencies each having more than three times the fixed number, while the fourth and six constituencies of Tokyo and the fourth constituency of Osaka all have more than four times their respective fixed numbers. This bustling situation has been caused by the fact that the forthcoming election is the first in the last five years and that the public has been stimulated by the popular voice hoping that new men will run for Diet seats. Be that as it may, it is true that a condition similar to the one now prevailing has never been witnessed since the introduction of manhood suffrage into this country.

"The candidate recommendation system has been the first such venture carried out so far since the opening of the Imperial Diet. The system is beginning to be understood by the public and with this, national enthusiasm toward reform and strengthening of domestic politics has begun to be elevated. The national fervor for enhancement of politics will be crystallized in a definite form within the next 10 days and I believe that the foundation for the Rule Aid Diet, which mission is imposed on this Council, will be consolidated in the near future.

Many New Candidates

"The candidates recommended by the Council as of April 20 numbered 466 throughout the country. About a half of them are candidates entirely new to the Diet so far. Since they are not experienced in election campaign work, the general situation bearing on these candidates at about April 10 failed to progress more than that of other candidates, but, fortunately, a decided turn for the better has been witnessed of late. Today, both the new and old candidates have made positive progress.

"The headquarters is pushing ahead the movement for recommending candidates to the people.

"Not only the members of the Council but also volunteers, numbering 320, representatives of the various groups of people, are busy, making campaign speeches for candidates recommended by the Council.

"The movement for assisting recommended candidates opened with the campaign rally held at the Hibiya Public Hall on April 10. The meeting was far more successful than expected, as were similar rallies which later were held under the auspices of the Council at Osaka, Nagoya, and other principal cities of Japan.

"Of late there have been increased indications of a turn of the situation throughout the country in favor of recommended candidates. This is

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FURTHER PESSIMISM SEEN AMONG BRITISH

Expect New Laval Cabinet to Give Axis Use of Bases in Africa

U.S. FEARS CATASTROPHE

Restriction of Consumption Is Rapidly Gathering Momentum

Special to the Asahi

ROME, April 19.—The failure of the India policy of the British Government and the estrangement caused between France and the United States have intensified the pessimism among the British people who regard them as serious political defeats.

Information from London forecasts that the first thing the new Laval Cabinet will do will be to offer the Axis Powers the use of the unoccupied regions and the naval and air bases in Africa. Both in Berlin and in Rome, the impression is widespread that in taking his recent step, Marshal Henri Petain, Chief-of-State of the French Republic, was motivated not only by the strong resolve proclaimed by Fuehrer Hitler to launch a large-scale new offensive but by the decisive victories which Japan has scored in East Asia.

In the meantime, the American Chief of the Office of Production Management prophesied that the next 200 days would prove fateful to the United States and her Allies. Unless the maximum production of war materials is effected during this period, he declared, a dreadful catastrophe might befall the Allies. His statement has aroused considerable interest here.

On the other hand, the restriction of consumption is rapidly gathering momentum in America. In the film producing industry, for instance, production has witnessed a marked decrease, to the serious distress of Hollywood.

MACARTHUR'S NEW POST REVEALED BY STIMSON

American General to Command All Allied Units—Position Of N.Z. Obscure

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—General Douglas MacArthur, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied combined forces in the Southwestern Pacific, was granted supreme command of military operations in that area, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

This step was taken in accord with the agreement of the United States, Australia and Netherlands East Indies, he declared.

General MacArthur holds the Supreme Command of the Allied land, air and sea forces, as General Archibald Wavell formerly did at his headquarters in Java, and similar to that granted to Marshal Ferdinand Foch during the First World War.

Declining to comment on whether the troops of New Zealand were placed within this command on the ground that it is a military secret, Colonel Stimson stated that General MacArthur will shortly make public the personnel list of his staff.

Hull Back in Capital

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, returned to Washington yesterday after a prolonged period of rest in Florida and is scheduled for an early return to his post, it is reported here today from Washington.

LAVAL DETERMINED TO FIGHT OBSTACLES CONFRONTING VICHY

Petain, Chief of State, Asks Nation to Cooperate Fully With Cabinet

HANOI WELCOMES CHANGE

Relations With Home Government Will Be Strengthened, Thinks F.I.C.

Domei

VICHY, April 19.—In a statement to the press, Pierre Laval, new Premier, today voiced his firm resolution to overcome any difficulties which must be faced by his new Cabinet.

"I was deeply moved by the great sympathy shown to me by Marshal Petain during the past critical days," Mr. Laval said, "adding, this has helped overcome all difficulties.

"I started work with my Cabinet this morning and I feel that my task, although difficult, will be made much easier by the clear understanding on the part of Marshal Petain," he continued.

Has Great Responsibility

"Marshal Petain has entrusted me with France's foreign and home services and thus has placed great responsibilities on my shoulder.

"It is not true that Marshal Petain has handed over his power to me as was erroneously stated yesterday in the press and over the radio," Premier Laval stated.

Appealing to the nation over the radio, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief-of-State, last night asked the nation fully to cooperate with the new Vichy Cabinet, headed by Pierre Laval.

The gist of Marshal Petain's address follows:

"A new French Cabinet has been formed. Admiral Darlan, who will remain as my successor, will take over the defense of our country and its colonial empire. Mr. Laval will take over under my authority France's foreign and home services.

"With Mr. Laval, I found, at the most tragic moment in our history, a new order which would guarantee the revival of France.

"Today, as in June, 1940, we have joined hands to take up again the work of European reorganization.

"Frenchmen, your wisdom and your patriotism will help us triumph over the vicissitudes and miseries suffered by our country. The new Cabinet will give you a new faith and justify your hopes."

The people in French Indo-China have warmly welcomed the new French Cabinet under Premier Pierre Laval, according to a Hanoi dispatch reaching here today.

The people especially are expressing their satisfaction over the appointment of General Jules Brevie, former Governor-General of French Indo-China, as chief of Colonial Affairs in the Laval Cabinet, the report revealed.

The French Indo-China authorities believe that the relations between France and French Indo-China greatly will be strengthened by the appearance of the Laval Cabinet, the report added.

De Gaullists Confused

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—General Charles de Gaulle expressed anxiety over recent political developments in Vichy in a radio message from London today and declared that the provisional French Government will not recognize the new Government

(Continued on Page 2)

Laval Cabinet Takes Step to Resume Postal Service With Germany

Domei

VICHY, April 20.—With a new cabinet formed under Premier Pierre Laval it has been decided to reopen mail services between France, including the occupied zone, and Germany, including the protectorates of Luxembourg and Bohemia on and after April 20. The reopened mail services will be limited to ordinary and commercial mails for the present. The Laval cabinet is now making necessary arrangements under the International Postal Treaty for registered mails.

COMMONS TO GRILL PREMIER CHURCHILL

Heated Debate Seen Over Report of Talks With Hopkins And Marshall

INDIAN ISSUE TO BE MOOTED

Admiral Chatfield Demands What Government Is Doing to Replace Battleships Lost

Special to the Asahi

SHANGHAI, April 20.—According to a London telegram, it is expected that two important problems the War in East Asia and the Indian question, will be taken up in Parliament shortly in connection with the execution of the war, by way of questioning the responsibility of Premier Winston Churchill. In anticipation of this development, a tense atmosphere prevails in British political circles.

It is said that the British Premier will publish a lengthy statement of policy for the improvement of the adverse war situation in East Asia, together with an important report on the results of the consultations held between the British Government authorities, on the one hand, and Harry L. Hopkins, the United States Lease-Lend Administrator, and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, on the other. It is believed that the statement and report will give rise to a heated debate. The present expectation is, howver, that all discussions will be held in camera.

The other problem concerns India. Discussion of this subject will be initiated on the return home of Sir Stafford Cripps from India and on the publication of a White Paper regarding the Anglo-Indian negotiations.

In the House of Lords, Admiral Chatfield is demanding clear statements from the Government in reply to his interpellations as to whether the way has been found to make up the loss of the battleships, Queen Elizabeth and Royal Sovereign, and whether steps are being taken to build battleships of the Lion type. There are indications that heated controversy will also arise over this problem.

Manchou Agency Head

Domei

HSINKING, April 20.—Gisaburo Matsukata, former chief of the Central China General Office of the Domei Tsushin-sha, was today appointed chairman of the board of directors of the Manchoukuo News Agency, it was officially announced today. Mr. Matsukata replaced Hisashi Morita who resigned from the post.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON GASOLINE IN INDIA

BANGKOK, April 20.—Words reaching here state that the gasoline ration in India is to be cut by two-thirds from May 1. This step had to be taken as the result of suspension of shipments of oil from Burma and the East Indies. It is estimated that half of India's gasoline supply was obtained from the oilfields in Burma.

ITALY HAS 17,391 MARRIAGES DURING MARCH

MADRID, April 19.—According to reliable reports received here, in the month of March this year, there were 17,391 marriages in Italy, while 82,614 births were registered against 52,599 deaths. The census reveals that the population of Italy is 45,416,000.

BRITISH LOSE 273 PLANES

MADRID, April 19.—It has been reliably learned that from March 20 to April 10, the Royal Air Force has lost 273 aircraft, 97 of which were destroyed over the Mediterranean and over North Africa. The same information revealed that Germany's air force lost only 56 planes during the same period in the battle against Great Britain.

RICE IN EGYPT TO BE CONFISCATED

LISBON, April 19.—According to a radio dispatch from Cairo, the Egyptian Minister of Supply Hemed Guda Bey has issued a decree by which all rice stock in Egypt will be requisitioned.

NEARLY ALL PLANES IN SATURDAY ATTACK WERE BROUGHT DOWN

Those Which Escaped Believed To Have Headed for China Continent

ONLY ABOUT 10 CAME OVER

Three Carriers Appeared Far Off Japan, Says Imperial Headquarters

The number of enemy planes which raided Tokyo and other places on Saturday was ten or thereabouts and those which were not shot down appear to have flown away to the Chinese Continent, says a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters Monday at 5:50 p.m. The same communique further announces that enemy naval units, including three aircraft-carriers, appeared at dawn on Saturday, April 18, on the sea at a long distance east of the mainland of Japan but that for fear of a Japanese counter-attack, they made a retreat without approaching Japan.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique reads:

"1. On April 18 at dawn, an enemy naval squadron, of which three aircraft-carriers formed the main force, appeared on the sea at a great distance east of the mainland of Japan, but for fear of a Japanese counter-attack, it retreated without approaching the mainland of Japan.

"2. The planes which raided Tokyo and other places the same day were American North American B 25-type bombers numbering ten or thereabouts. They raided different places in different groups. Some places were raided by one plane and other places by two or three planes. It seems that those which were not shot down flew away to the Chinese Continent.

"3. The damages inflicted at various places were very slight."

Medium-sized Bombers

As the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday indicates, the enemy planes which raided the mainland of Japan on Saturday were those of the North American B 25-type, which are medium-sized bombers.

These planes are very efficient. The American army formally adopted them in 1940, and has manufactured them in large numbers since. Many of them have been supplied to Britain. Planes of this type are equipped with two Cyclone 1,350 horse-power motors, and their wing spread is 20.6 meters and length 15.7 meters. They are manned by a crew of five and are capable of carrying 3.5 tons of bombs. Their maximum speed is 498 kilometers per hour, and flying radius is 5,178 kilometers when used for scouting purposes, and 2,778 kilometers when on attack duty, laden with bombs.

JAPANESE EX-RESIDENTS WILL RETURN SOUTHWARD

Part of 10,000 Former Dwellers To Be Sent Back to Co-Prosperity Area

Approximately 1,000 out of 10,000 Japanese, who have returned home from different areas of the Southern Regions with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, are expected to be dispatched shortly as the vanguard to the areas where they previously inhabited, for the purpose of assuming a key role in the early realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to the Sunday evening edition of the Kokumin.

The Japanese emigrants, abiding by the national policy, will effectively cooperate with Japanese outpost authorities in accelerating the materialization of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. With their knowledge and experiences of the areas they will be able to make the inhabitants understand fully the true intention of Japan while engaged in their respective business, the Kokumin reported.

Showa Iron Commended

Domei

HSINKING, April 20.—The Showa Steek Works was today honored with certificates of commendation by the Manchoukuo Government and the Kwantung Army for services rendered to Japan. The Showa Steel Works, in defiance of all difficulties, completed all deliveries of pig iron to Japan on March 17 as scheduled for the year 1941—two weeks before the expiration of the 1941 term—by increasing its production.

Molotov Turns Down Invitation of Britain To Come to London

Special to the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—Viacheslav M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, has declined the invitation of the British Government to visit London, according to a dispatch from London. At the time of the dispatch of Major R. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, to Moscow some time ago, the British Government asked the Soviet Foreign Commissar to visit London, and this invitation was repeated about a week ago. Mr. Molotov, however, has declined the invitation on the ground that he cannot leave Soviet Russia as he is charged with important duties as a member of the Supreme Defense Council besides holding the office of Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

HORI SCORES FUTILE RAID BY U.S. PLANES

Nothing But Ignominious Propaganda Attempt, Says Information Board Spokesman

NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED

Barbarous Machine-Gunning of Children and Invalids Severely Criticized

Commenting on the failure of the American Government to carry out its promise of an offensive against Japan, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, stated that the air raid over the Tokyo and Yokohama districts on Saturday was merely an American measure calculated to restore the prestige of America in other countries, and to pacify the heated internal public opinion within the United States.

"For some time past," said Mr. Hori, "the U.S. Government has been confronted by the extremely embarrassing situation of becoming the object of profound disappointment of the Allied Powers, particularly Australia and the Chungking regime, at the failure of the so-called American offensive to take place.

Public Hits Government

"For this offensive the people of these countries including military experts have loudly clamored and there has been an increasing demand within the U.S. herself for the start of the promised offensive, especially after the fall of the Bataan Peninsula, the stronghold which the American Government and its fighting forces previously boasted that they would hold to the last man."

Expanding on this statement, the Spokesman indicated that the public realized, under such circumstances, that the American Government would be sure to lose any opportunity for turning the tide of war if it waited till 1943-4, the year in which it claimed it would carry out its offensive plan, for the realization of such offensive operations would be rendered utterly impossible by the successive defeats of the American forces on all fronts, while their allies were losing their battles in Europe, North Africa, and in the Indian Ocean, with the Axis Powers always taking the initiative on all fronts against the Anglo-American combination.

"Public opinion in America," continued Mr. Hori, "has been desperately shouting the question: 'Where is the American Navy, and where is the American Air Force?' American newspapers have even begun to discuss the possibility of expelling from the Cabinet Secretary of the Navy Knox, Secretary of War Stimson, and Secretary of State Hull, all of whom are held responsible for the present disastrous situation.

Had to Do Something

"Pushed into the corner where it had to do something to appease the public as well as to save its own face, the American Government at last discovered and resorted to the only measure left, as was carried out on the 18th—an air raid for propaganda purposes in the Yokohama and Tokyo districts."

Commenting on this attack, the Spokesman emphasized the fact that it was clear beyond any doubt that Saturday's raid was a measure calculated to restore America's declining prestige in other countries, and to pacify the heated internal public opinion, as well as to cause, if possible, a panic in the minds of the Japanese people.

"It actually proved," declared the Spokesman, "to be merely a sort of publicity campaign, and is therefore fundamentally different in its nature from the thoroughgoing bombing of the Philippines and Ceylon, which the Japanese Forces carried out, as they always do, with the purpose of exterminating enemy fleets and or military establishments.

"In fact the American raid proved to be extremely ignominious and indiscriminate bombing, not dis-

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THREE BIG CHANGES MADE IN IMPORTANT MILITARY POSITIONS

Key Post at Front for Muto; Military Affairs Bureau Headed by Sato

SHIFTS ANNOUNCED MONDAY

Sanada Is Appointed New Chief of Military Affairs Section

Several changes in important military posts were announced by the War Office on Monday. Lieutenant-General Akira Muto, who has held the Directorship of the Military Affairs Bureau ably for upwards of two years, has been appointed to a certain important post at the front, being succeeded by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the same Bureau. Colonel Joichiro Sanada, Chief of the Army Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau, has been appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Section to succeed Major-General Sato.

Lieutenant-General Muto, who has just been appointed to a certain important post at the front, is a military administrator of established fame and ability. He was appointed to the Directorship of the Military Affairs Bureau in October, 1939, when General Shunroku Hata was Minister for War, and has held the post up to the present.

During his term of office as Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, he acquitted himself creditably in the handling of many important matters. He played an important part in all matters bearing on the settlement of the China Affair. He also played no mean role in the work of organizing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. In the Joint Conference between the Imperial Headquarters and the Government, which was set up during the Japan-American negotiations, he was active as manager. In the transaction of many important matters bearing on military administration since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he has proved himself a very competent and valuable assistant of the War Minister.

His ability gained general recognition when, as a staff officer of the Japanese garrison in North China, he took part in the Tokyo talks over the problem relative to the British concession in Tientsin, and conducted the negotiations with Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, and other British delegates in the talks.

Major-General Kenryo Sato, the new Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, is also an officer of recognized ability. He at one time held the important post of Chief of the Army Press Section. He enjoys the deep trust of General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, who holds the War portfolio concurrently, and is regarded as one of the War Minister's brain trusts. Much is expected of his future activity.

NO SHIPS, CAN'T SEND TROOPS, SAYS MARSHALL

U.S. Army Chief of Staff Makes Admission During Ireland Tour

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, inspecting American Expeditionary Forces at Ulster, North Ireland, declared yesterday that lack of shipping space is hampering the dispatch of 10,000 additional American troops to the British Isles, according to a London dispatch relayed here today from Stockholm by the German News Agency.

Revealing that prevailing conditions prevent the allocation of cargo vessels to troop transportation, General Marshall consoled the British authorities and American forces in North Ireland by disclosing that the United States will launch 8,000,000 tons of merchant vessels by the end of this year and twice that tonnage by the end of 1943, the report said.

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—Harry L. Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator and General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, returned to New York by air today after vital parleys in London and immediately flew to Washington, a New York dispatch revealed here today.

Raid Alarm in S.F.

An air raid alarm was sounded in San Francisco at 1:20 p.m. Sunday afternoon (western standard time), according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Buenos Aires quoting San Francisco reports.

UNDERSEA HIGHWAY NEARS COMPLETON

New Shimonoseki-Moji Link Scheduled to Be Opened On May 15

The Shimonoseki-Moji National Underground Highway, which is slated to be opened on May 15, and which will hold a vital position in national transportation, is fast nearing completion, according to Domei. In the following account a reporter of the news agency gives a fair picture of the highway now under construction:

"After obtaining permission from the Shimonoseki-Moji National Highway Construction Office of the Home Ministry, I stepped into the world's deepest tunnel on Monday afternoon.

"Clad in a raincoat and a helmet, I was guided by Engineer Tomohei Kato on an elevator down to a small tunnel, from where we got out to the main tunnel through the first connecting pit.

"Rocks protruded on the sides, giving the tunnel an appearance of a primitive cave. Mr. Kato explained to me that upon completion, an air conditioning building higher than the Osaka Castle and which will ventilate enough air for 600,000 people will be built upon the tunnel.

"We came to a part which, Mr. Kato said, was under the Tomoe Sea. The place was filled with thick vapor and from between the rocks salt water came gushing forth like tiny waterfalls. The chilly air pierced through me.

No Change in Temperature

"The temperature, according to the guide, is 19° centigrade all the year round. It must be called a spring climate, but it made me think of the wet season in June.

"This was the most difficult part of the tunnel to build, requiring in two years 10,000 bags of cement to solidify the foundation. The volume of water that has sprung out of this part since digging was begun three years ago is about 42,570,000 koku.

"The ceiling of the place, supported by large pine longs and iron rods, related plainly the difficulty that was met in constructing that part.

"We then came to a place where huge rocks protruded gruesomely. This was another difficult place. The iron will of the men who dug on dauntlessly in spite of the danger must be admired.

"The ground from here to the second connecting pit is still left unconquered. The two meters of rock which is left between the third and fourth connecting pits is to be exploded with a turn of the switch by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa on the opening day.

"The ground from the fourth connecting pit having been very favorable the digging has already been completed to Moji."

Laval Determined To Fight Obstacles Confronting Vichy

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in Vichy which has been established under the leadership of Premier Pierre Laval, it is reported here today from London.

Axis Will Cooperate

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—The Laval Cabinet will have the full cooperation of Germany in its effort to emerge out of the influence of Communism and of the Anglo-American camp, it was announced by the German Foreign Office authorities yesterday.

The statement of the German Foreign Office said in part:

Premier Pierre Laval had been advocating a new European order, and as a large number of the French people are supporting his policy, the majority of them will welcome the Laval Cabinet.

The German Government has no reason to oppose his Cabinet, but as he will have to start right from the beginning, it is most likely that he will be confronted with many difficulties at first. The most important problem facing Mr. Laval is social reconstruction, and as the return of France to a healthy condition by liberating herself from the shackles of the Anglo-Saxon and communistic influences has a great bearing upon the whole of Europe, Germany will not begrudge extending France every possible cooperation.

Whether Pierre Laval will succeed in his foreign policy depends upon what attitude the Laval Cabinet will take toward the various European countries in the future. Depending upon the stand of France, Franco-German understanding reached at Montoire can be resuscitated, it was said.

Meantime, the Nationale Zeitung said, France has escaped a crisis by the birth of the Laval Cabinet, and the Anglo-American designs to thwart the construction of a new European order by drawing France on their side has now ended in fiasco.

After the war France will be able to line up with the victors, and the fact that France now has rallied to the Axis Powers by supporting the Laval Cabinet has a great significance, the Nationale Zeitung asserted.

De Gaulle Sub Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—The navy department of the de Gaulle regime, now in London, today announced that the submarine Surcouf, the world-largest submarine belonging to the regime, has failed to return to its base and is believed to be sunk, a London dispatch reports here.

Admiral Shimada Examines a Sword

Keen interest was shown by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, in modern Japanese swords which are now on display at the Uyeno Fine Arts Museum. The Admiral spent about an hour, examining and admiring the works of modern swordsmiths. He took a fancy to one scintillating and long sword and couldn't resist the temptation of holding it in his hand. "Beautiful, isn't it?" he said as his critical eyes ran down the thin edge of the blade. There are also industrial art works on exhibition at the Museum.

U.S. SOLDIERS TIRED OF LIFE IN AUSTRALIA

American Troops Complain of Boredom as All Amusement Centers Closed on Sunday

Transocean

SAIGON, April 9.—Dissatisfaction and complaints are already being voiced by American soldiers in Australia, who had traveled for miles to fight for the defense of the Commonwealth. These soldiers voiced their disapproval in no uncertain manner when hearing of strikes and labor difficulties prevailing in a country, confronted by imminent peril.

These Americans, moreover, cannot understand the "laissez faire" attitude of the Australian authorities, and the granting of a public three-day holiday for Easter during wartime when fighting must of necessity be continued is beyond their conception.

U.S. soldiers given leave on weekends find literally everything closed, even many hotels and restaurants which serve meals, with no provisions made whatever for their amusement. On the other hand Australia, a country of home-lovers, strongly under church influence, is unwilling to make any alterations in this respect, especially in regard to the opening of "movies" on Sundays, which would actually constitute a major concession in the way of satisfying American demands.

In this connection it must be remembered that the Australian Government is Labor-elected and depends on Labor votes for its term of office and, recalling its long struggle to achieve its hard-won gains Labor, itself, is therefore intent on exercising its authority. The American army on the other hand has developed a strong resentment against Labor organizations in the U.S. and finding many rules and regulations in Australia tending to prevent a speedy dispatch and handling of American supplies and transportation, their antipathy is only further aggravated.

General Abe Lauds Rule Aid Diet Work

(Continued From Page 1)

ascribable to the efforts of the members of the Council, members of the local branches of the Council, and leaders in various fields of endeavor who are assisting the Council in the attainment of its objectives.

Last Minute Decision

"The campaign battles will be decided in the last five minutes. I should think we must now permit ourselves to be influenced by the favorable reports about the position of recommended candidates into taking an optimistic view of the outcome of the coming election. We must exert efforts not only to maintain the results which have been achieved by recommended candidates but also to extend them. I earnestly hope that those in the movement for recommending candidates will redouble their efforts to achieve results which will show that they have not worked in vain for a rule assistance general election."

Stone Picture Found

Transocean

PARIS, April 10.—An old Roman picture of mosaic stones measuring 10 square meters has been discovered in the course of excavations near an old Roman open-air theater of Orange, in the Rhone valley.

The design and color of the stones were still in good condition.

Hongkong Japanese Commerce Chamber To Be Dissolved

Domei

HONGKONG, April 19.—The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry here will be dissolved shortly now that Hongkong has been placed under complete military occupation and its initial mission to promote Japan's international trade in China has been attained. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry was organized in July, 1937, and since then it has been contributing to the defense of Japan's commercial supremacy in China. The authorities of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry will meet here on April 25 when a formal decision for dissolution will be adopted, it is learned.

Hori Scores Futile Raid by U.S. Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

tinguishing between peaceful and military establishments, with no definite aim taken at military establishments in particular."

Mr. Hori then indicated that the Japanese people, who remained calm and composed throughout the raid, were completely unaffected, and that the American air raid accomplished nothing to speak of.

"The fact should be remembered, however," pursued the Spokesman, "that they machine-gunned such institutions as primary schools where innocent children were either at play or study, and hospitals where helpless invalids were being taken care of, causing casualties among these patients and children and civilians only.

"Having perpetrated such barbarous acts even after they were indicted by the whole world for their cruel massacre of Japanese residents at Davao, and their manhandling of Filipino soldiers and civilians, the American authorities as well as their publicity organs have completely deprived themselves of any excuse or pretext to accuse other countries' aerial bombing on the principle of humanity."

Discussing the question of the second purpose of the American Government in carrying out the raid, namely to appease public opinion, Mr. Hori said, "This appears to have been accomplished, but only for the time being, as in the case of the submarine Sea-Wolf, and the alleged expedition of General Royce to the Philippines, which the American propaganda machine utilized in a manner wholly contrary to the actual facts of the case.

"The various organs of American propaganda will no doubt take up the recent air raid to promote their propaganda campaign, claiming as in the past cases, that this simple raid has dealt an overwhelming blow to Japanese military power.

Boasting Already

"Some people can be expected to give credence to such false publicity. In fact, American congressmen in charge of important committees are already reported to have declared boastfully that the recent raid was the beginning of America's offensive."

Turning to the repercussions in Chungking and other countries, the Spokesman indicated that "circles in the Chungking regime and others seem also to have been extremely exhilarated by the reports of the raid as if it was a great victory, but" he stressed, "however eagerly they spread reports of such a fictitious nature it can be compared to giving camphor injections to a dying man—the efficacy of which will be but for a moment."

Commenting on the probable future course of American propaganda, Mr. Hori pointed out that the American propaganda machine which has already lost its prestige through its deliberate distortion of facts as was proved in the case of the Battle of Pearl Harbor is destined to become an object of contempt and ridicule of the intelligent people, not only in the United States but also in other countries, as the actual facts of the recent air raid and its complete failure become clearly known.

"It will be interesting to see," pursued the Spokesman, "the reaction of the American public as well as that of the Allies when the reality of the recent ignoble attempt of American airplanes is clearly revealed in that country, exploding again the falsity of American propaganda."

In conclusion, Mr. Hori declared that such reaction would no doubt express itself pathologically in a very despondent state of mind of the American Government and people, "which will unquestionably invite a mixed feeling of compassion and scorn on the part of the public of the world."

REICH PRESS HAILS HITLER'S BIRTHDAY

Fuehrer 53 Years Old—Grateful to Leader for Building Up New Germany

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 18.—The birthday of the Fuehrer on April 20 when he will be 53 years old is the subject of leading editorials in several German Sunday papers.

Thus, the Berliner Boersenzeitung writes: "For many years, this day has become a day on which the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man, who has revived the German nation from the deepest humiliation and despair to pride and to the consciousness of its own worth.

"The development of the war with its brilliant campaigns from Poland to Greece showed the astonished world that this great politician was also a great field marshal, a master of strategic planning as well as of bold improvisation."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments: "The very first demand, made on the military leadership at any time, has been fulfilled in the person of the Fuehrer; a complete unity of military and political leadership, which formerly never existed."

Commoner Makes Good

The Voelkischer Beobachter writes: "The son of the working class is now at the helm of the nation in order to make things easier for his comrades for which he had to struggle so much himself.

"The simple soldier of the first World War is today the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the entire German armed forces in order to fulfill the legacy of those, who gave their lives for a Reich of national greatness and social justice."

Reich Press Chief Dr. Dietrich stated: "The leadership of Adolf Hitler combines the highest form of personality with the deepest rooting in the people. This people's State, created by the Fuehrer, is a brilliant conception both in its constitution and its organization.

"In this people's State the Fuehrer succeeded in producing that unique synthesis of leadership and people, which straightens out contrasts lifting them to a higher level where they can work in a creative manner.

"The wisdom of this form of State is the profound knowledge that the social question is in reality a problem of leadership and that the question of leadership is in reality a social problem. The Fuehrer and the people stand together firmly in the struggle for the life of the nation and its future wellbeing."

ARGENTINA'S RIGHTS SAID NOT IN DANGER

Vice-President Castillo of Opinion Policy Gained at Rio Confab Unshaken

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—That Argentina's prerogatives, which have been successfully advocated at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, are not in the least endangered was the salient point made by Vice-President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina in a special interview granted to the weekly, Ahora.

"Argentine's peace policy cannot be shaken so easily and the entire people in the country have recognized the justification of this guiding principle," he declared. "Those countries which are obviously interested in Argentina's participation in the present world conflict are becoming more and more reasonable."

Referring to the problems of home policy, the Vice-President emphasized that the Argentine Congress even at the present state of emergency could unaffectedly proceed with fulfilling its tasks.

He, moreover, announced that the Argentine Government was planning to carry out a reform of the political parties and the electoral law. The most important aim was to give capable and sincere men the opportunity of taking part in public life.

The electoral reform, he asserted was necessary on account of being a complete nonsense of giving a vote to 19-year-old people since their judgment could never be sufficiently ripened.

Questioned by the correspondent of the journal about the development of state shipping, he pointed out that the first results promised to be very satisfactory.

The Government, he declared, would do its utmost to use all available shipping space because the export trade was more than ever dependable upon the tonnage of a national merchant fleet.

The national industry, he urged, would have to be discharged by all possible means.

Tokyo Candidates Hotly Contesting For Seats in House

(Continued From Page 1)

of the House.

The new candidates are strongly supported. The explanation partly is that some of these new men have succeeded to the spheres of influence possessed by their fathers. Close will be the contests between recommended candidates and non-recommended new candidates.

Asanuma Withdraws

The fourth electoral district, which comprises the two wards of Honjo and Fukagawa, has five seats, for which as many as 18 candidates are contending. The candidates include 14 new men, three present members of the House, and one former member. The district will be the scene of some of the hottest battles fought in Tokyo.

The candidates are varied. There is a Chosenese among them of which a large portion are members of the municipal assembly. Inajiro Asanuma, leader of the old Social Mass Party, has withdrawn his candidacy.

There are five recommended candidates. Two of them are new men and the remaining three are present members of the House.

The non-recommended or free candidates are all new men. There is much speculation as to the number of votes these free candidates will capture.

The attention of people interested in the election campaign in the capital is centered on the fifth electoral district which comprises Shinagawa, Meguro, Ebara, Omori, Kamata, Oshima, Setagaya, Shibuya, Yodobashi, Nakano, Suginami, and the Hachijo Islands. It is in this district that experts on elections are sure the fiercest battles not only in Tokyo but in the country will be staged.

In the first place 24 candidates are in the race for five seats. In the second, many of the candidates are known to have large spheres of influence.

Among the contenders are men connected with the Reservists' Association, champions in the cause of national reform, and men prominently connected with the press. There are five recommended candidates in this district. They include two new men, two present members of the House, and one former member.

5th District is Barometer

Members of the intelligentsia are strong numerically in this district. Their choice is expected to provide the key to the question of the attitude of the nation's thinking people toward the political structure.

There are some apprehensions that the votes in this district may not be heavy enough. This is the explanation of a mounting clamor for a campaign to enlighten the voters in the district on the significance of the coming election.

There are 16 contenders for five seats in the sixth electoral district which includes Toshima, Takinogawa, Arakawa, Oji, Itabashi, Adachi, Mukojima, Joto, Katsushika, and Edogawa.

Many Farmers in 6th District

A large portion of voters in this district are farmers. On this fact is based the prediction made by competent observers that new men without definite spheres of influence will find it extremely difficult to win. Some of the recommended candidates have great influence with the voters. But this is no sure sign that they will be successful, since the free candidates against whom they are pitted have equally solid constituencies.

Next to farmers, industrial workers form the largest group of voters in this district. The sentiment of these workers will be indicative of the sentiment of the nation's workers.

In the seventh electoral district which comprises Hachioji, Tachikawa, and north, south and west Tama, five candidates are out for three seats. This is the only district in Tokyo where more "old" men are in the race than new. The candidates include one new man, three present members of the House, and one former member. Of the three recommended candidates two are present members and one a former member.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Cabinet Change in France

HOCHI—Following a conference among Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State, Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice Chief of State, and Premier Pierre Laval, measures were taken by the French Government to strengthen the position of France. Under the measures Marshal Petain will concern himself exclusively with duties attaching to the position of Chief of State. The post of commander-in-chief of the army, navy and air forces, which has hitherto been held by Marshal Petain in addition to his post as Chief of State will be filled by Admiral Darlan.

Mr. Laval, who now heads the new Vichy Government, will concurrently hold the posts of home, foreign, and propaganda.

The change means that all political powers in France have been vested in Mr. Laval. For the first time since the outbreak of the European war all French political influences will dovetail with the policy which has been upheld by Mr. Laval.

The position of the Vichy Government has hitherto been ambiguous. Headed by Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan the French Government seems to have followed a policy of placing France in good standing with the Axis Powers and the camps of democracies led by America and Britain at the same time. While Mr. Laval was in the Vichy Government he planned a rapprochement between France and Nazi Germany. His scheme failed to meet with the approval of other members of the Government.

The return of Mr. Laval to the French Government, this time, as chief of the Government, was made possible by the turn of events in the international situation. The failure of the Anglo-American attempt to organize a second front against Germany, the assumption of a spring offensive by the Nazis, and the series of reverses suffered by the American and British forces in the War of Greater East Asia all were in the minds of the leaders of France when they decided that the new Vichy Government should be headed by Mr. Laval.

One result of the political change in France will be that closer ties of cooperation will be forged between France and Nazi Germany, and that there will be a wider gap between France and America and Britain. At the moment it is impossible to tell whether France will immediately enter a state of war with America and Britain. Now that France has lined up with the Axis, it will not be surprising if a situation arises leading to France joining the war on the side of the Axis. Reports from America tell of the possibility of the United States moving to capture French territory in Africa. Any such action on the part of America will not effect the general situation which is developing favorably for the Axis Powers.

Air Raid and Politics

MIYAKO—The enemy air raid on Japan Proper has infused a fresh vigor into a half-somnambulant atmosphere engendered by election campaigns. At the very moment the enemy planes assaulted this country all men in the home front braced themselves up resolutely and in unison. Tension that comes of racial solidarity asserted itself at the moment. The tension was different from that which prevailed on December 8, the day on which Japan declared war on the United States and Britain. The former was the tension arising from their hostile feeling, while the latter was that resulting from their indignation out of the contempt of the enemy. There was no commotion among the Japanese. Neither was there any fear. Their fighting spirit was stirred up.

Frankly speaking, politics in wartime is analagous to war itself. Politics in wartime is directed toward the development of measures to crush the enemy forces. The enemy air raid has impressed upon the people the gravity and the task of politics in concentrating its energies toward the prosecution of the war.

Electoral competition now going on in white heat was temporarily forgotten for a while in the raid. Competitors cooperated through neighborhood associations in defense of their land. National solidity was thus strengthened. In the battlefronts east of India, north of Australia and many other far-flung shores, the Japanese soldiers and sailors are acting in perfect unison. Defenses in the home front must go along the line illustrated at the battle front.

The general election will be held within the next 10 days. Irrespective of the results of the election, the national feeling toward the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia and establishment of strong politics is bound to be intensified. After the election is over, Japan must push forward constructive politics.

New French Cabinet

CHUGAI—Pierre Laval, upholder of a policy of rapprochement between France and Germany, has been called to the Premiership of France. The change would seem to suggest the direction in which political events are moving on the European continent.

The coming of Mr. Laval to power in France has ended all American and British hopes for French cooperation in the war against the Axis Powers. The whole European situation is the explanation of the present political change in France. Conditions in Europe are such as will make it impossible for America and Britain to improve relations with the Vichy Government.

The leaders of France were quick to perceive that there was no way to save their country except by cooperating with Germany. It is to be hoped that the new Government of France will adopt a positive policy toward the war, that is, a policy of active cooperation in the Axis effort to establish a new European order.

No Argentine Convoys

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 9.—No Argentine merchant ship will sail in convoys or be protected by warships, according to an official statement here today.

BRAZIL REVOKING RIGHTS OF AMAZONAS JAPANESE

Reward for Arduous Labors in Area to Be Taken Away Due to War Fears

The Government of Brazil will shortly revoke all privileges now granted to Japanese residents in the Department of Amazonas, in northwestern Brazil, the Brazilian newspaper O Globo claimed yesterday, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch arriving in Shanghai via Buenos Aires yesterday and relayed here today by the Miyako.

The same journal commented that the move was expected in view of recent statements from high Government sources and the anxiety now being expressed by United States authorities over Brazilian territories still populated densely by Japanese subjects.

The Japanese, who had converted barren wastelands of Amazonas into fertile farming regions, after years of arduous labor, are enjoying many privileges granted to them by the appreciative Brazilian Government, the report said.

BRITISH INSURANCE RATES FOR SHIPPING INCREASE

War-risk Indemnity Doubled in Most Instances With Rise in Sea Losses

Transocean

BERNE, April 9.—British war-risk insurance rates for goods shipments have been considerably increased, according to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

The premium rate for shipments to Canada and the United States north of Cape Hatteras has been raised from 2½ to four percent, and to the United States south of Cape Hatteras from 2½ to five per cent.

The rate to the West Indies and South America is raised from four to five per cent, to West and South Africa from three to five per cent, to East Africa (north of Delagoa Bay) from three to six per cent, to Australia and New Zealand from five to seven per cent, and to India, east of Cape Comorin, including Ceylon, from five to 10 per cent.

More French Volunteers

Transocean

PARIS, April 10.—An additional contingent of the French Volunteer Legion against Bolshevism yesterday left Versailles for the Eastern Front. The contingent numbers 200 and is the ninth sent to the Soviet Union from France.

Egyptian Children Underfed

Transocean

ANKARA, April 3.—Fifty-nine per cent of all school children in Egypt are underfed, according to an examination of such children ordered by the Ministry of Education. The hard times experienced by the Egyptian people in the past few months are blamed for this state of affair.

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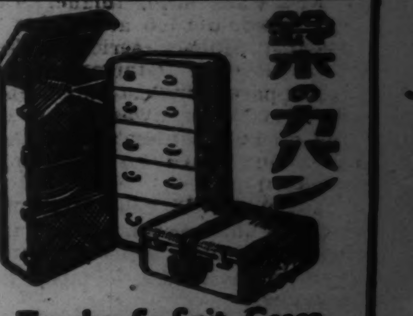

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U.S. IS INTOXICATED WITH MEGALOMANIA

Obsessed With Idea of Being First in Everything in The Universe

Professor Giemon Oikawa of the University of Literature and Science in Hiroshima has aptly depicted America as a victim of megalomania, insanity marked by delusions of greatness, but because of this the whole world has become enwrapped in a conflagration of war. His enlightening essay, appearing in the April 1 issue of the Gaiko Jiho Revue Diplomatique runs substantially as follows:

"As most appropriately put by Fuehrer Hitler, America, obsessed with the idea of being first in everything in the possession of worldly things, is a victim of megalomania. With its remarkable material progress attained since the latter part of the last century, America is apt to be compared to ancient Egypt as a miracle of civilization. Characteristic of this civilization are its vast industrial and commercial developments. Its mass production, its great industrial system, and its increased efficiency, coupled with its extensive financial enterprises, have, however, tended to breed a peculiar psychology, especially in the fields of politics and diplomacy. It has turned out to be a malady, sometimes fatal, as when one is under the spell of such an obsession; it has proved to America a megalomania which has seriously affected the present critical world situation. May we be permitted to call this disease, for the sake of euphonic convenience, a downright hallucination.

"It is indeed this hallucination which has caused the current conflicts to develop into world proportion. Had America refrained from meddling in European affairs, to start with, there would probably be no German-Soviet war: had there been no fear on the part of the Axis Powers of shortage in war essentials to meet with a protracted campaign, as had been the case in the former war, most likely Germany would not be seeking resources in Soviet territories; hence there would be no war necessary between these two most powerful European nations; for they had concluded a pact not to invade each other. Who was it that made the prolongation of the European war possible? Was America actually and really in danger because of this war? An honest answer would be in the negative.

"Again, with the situation in East Asia, had America not backed up England, there would possibly have been no war in the Pacific: no chance to under-estimate Japan at any time, when single-handed as America would be, however, strongly urged by the downright obsession and hallucination; hence there would have been no opportunity for British wiles to drag America into the Pacific war. And, further, no occasion would have arisen for those peaceful South American countries to be placed on either war footings or prepared against an imaginary invasion. What was the cause of all this but America's megalomaniacal muddle-headedness, without which there would be no unnecessary slaughter of millions of human beings; nor would there be such international and racial animosities as may be running through the generations to come.

Washington's Warning Recalled

"Now let us reflect in this connection on what warning President Washington, Father of America, voiced on his retirement. He said in substance that America should never make an enemy of any particular nation, nor make a favorite of any other, but above all things refrain from getting into entanglements or alliances with foreign nations. Apparently this age-old admonition was thrown to the four winds by the present American Administration, undoubtedly a result of that downright hallucination.

"It may not be amiss to go into that celebrated Monroe Doctrine, which came into being in 1822, but which has been utilized by the Americans to bamboozle others; their megalomaniacal conceptions of this tenet has caused them to shoo off others while they refuse to be shooed off by others. The act was originally put into force to stave off the Holy Alliance from getting back the lost Spanish colonies in Central and South America, and was generally successful in attaining its end at that time, but its interpretation has since been so ruthlessly twisted that, we have a grave doubt, whether or not America herself is sure of where she stands on it, let alone how others may view it. The interpretation has evidently become lopsided. While America calls the Western Hemisphere her own, and not for others' meddling, she does not hesitate to interfere with the affairs of others, even with those remote of East Asia. We have seen a great deal of it since the Manchurian Incident, and particularly during the China Affair. The same has been the case with the European situation. And it is only recently that America tried to involve more millions in slaughter, only to be frustrated when the farsighted Hindu leaders stood firm to reject the British proposals. This American mania for butting into other's affairs, however disastrous its consequences may be to its victim, seems not to end with the present rebuff, but has all the earmarks of continuing its sinister game.

"The twisting of the Monroe Doctrine in its application was more or less envisaged in the Mexican War of 1846-8, though the trouble took place within its own sphere of influence. That war came on when Mexico tried to get back the State of Texas, which originally belonged to Mexico, but which America had forcibly grabbed. There was no justification for this grabbing, as American history plainly says so; but with the powerlessness of Mexico, American megalomania has been satisfied. Mexico will be only too glad to have its lands returned to its rightful owner. It is human nature that with those people to the south of the Rio Grande a curse will remain in their hearts so long as this plunder is not rectified.

"The American idea of omnipotency began to assert itself with the annexation of Texas. It was plainly reflected in their dastardly acts in the extermination of the American Indians. No matter how superficially altruistic were later acts to raise their conditions, an indisputable fact is that they were virtually hunted in those days as so many wild animals, as its counterpart was enacted in the treatment of the Australian aborigins.

"Incidentally, compare these inhumane acts of the Anglo-Americans to what sort of treatment Japan gave to the natives of Taiwan, once called Formosa. The way we treated them was so humanitarian and benevolent that many of their sons are actually volunteering to enlist in our Army to fight in the South shoulder to shoulder with our own soldiers.

"But with the American Indians, what could America expect to gain in the current hostilities? There will never be any Indian volunteers, though some might grumblingly go under compulsion; for they remember too well what sort of treatment their forefathers got and how their lands were robbed. To those ruthless white Americans, thinking as though they were specially favored by God, nature and freedom, there must be no one standing in their way of westward advance; the Indians were in their way.

"What was it that made megalomaniac America a favorite of God, nature and freedom? A snug, great continent, lying between two oceans, which has the longest river, the biggest lake group, the highest fall and the grandest canyon in the world, besides underground almost unlimited stores of coal, oil and iron. It would be only a superhuman who was not tempted to believe that he could do anything with the world, even to dominate it whenever the occasion arose; he could not help but dream of an American Empire conceived of imperialism

Shallow Background

"And here we must not forget the fact that the Americans are descendants of immigrants, apparently shallow of traditional and historic background. Their forefathers were mostly of low strata such as of the farming and working classes, who naturally felt a lack in worldly goods, and who because of that had to immigrate, though there were some devoute religious people but poor just the same in material. Naturally they hankered after things of the earth, and when they got them they preferred quantity to quality. Such circumstances inevitably begot a race or a mixture of races who stressed quantitative production, which resulted in America being a nation of machinery, capital and commerce. But on the other hand, they were too busy to cultivate culture, taste and character; they took a secondary notice of these things in their life; and in politics they went by so many heads upon which their conceptions of democracy were founded.

"In diplomacy also they wanted to go by the same rule; they were fundamentally after things. No matter how abundantly they had they would not stop squeezing others. Witness how much gold they have now: they are hoarding 85 per cent of the world's gold. They cannot help dreaming of an empire of their own, with the world under their feet and the maintenance of status quo to boot. It is a peculiar psychology; nevertheless, it is an immigrant's instinct; they want to go rather by quantity than by quality, and give others the hindermost.

"Under such a psychological setup, coupled with their favored geographic circumstances, they went ahead with the putting up of things first in the world—a continental railway, long bridges, tall buildings, the Statue of Liberty, and even Mt. Wilson Observatory, all of a concrete and materialities character. Though huge in size and scale, as meeting the Americans' pride in being the best to religious piety, artistic elegance or moral sublimity. They belie the Americans' eloquence on their talks of justice and humanity, though they have the habit of using them in their sales talks, which in so far as they have been able to put across with their domestic politics.

"According to their ideas of democracy, it is to rule by the majority; it is to laugh at and disregard minority opinion, and humanity to get the better of the opposition. Though President Lincoln fought for humanity and succeeded in freeing slaves by bettering the Democratic Party, since his time the American conceptions of humanity have undergone a radical change. The change seems to be reflected in their treatment of other races; where they fought formerly to liberate a race, now they fight to exclude some other race; where they could tolerate a different race in bondage, now they do not propose to see humanity in some other free race. This is where their humanity has come to a pretty pass; it is only the majority rule in which they see humanity; yet they are ignorant of mob rule. They are given to believe in an arbitrary rule of the majority, even calling it justice and humanity, though as a matter of fact it is a gang rule under which the strong oppresses the weak. Under such assumption the Americans thrashed away their recent immigration questions.

"In this undertaking they felt naturally superior to others because they could restrict and stop immigrants coming from all over the world to seek a haven and new life. They could do anything with them under the excuse of humanity because they were immigrants; they could discriminate against some nations under the pretense of justice because immigrants came from them; the politicians could take advantage of the situation and make it worse; and an honorable government could stop it, but instead, they rather encouraged it because they were surfeited with self aggrandizement to care for other feelings.

"The history of Japanese immigration is one of continuous irritation and spite; after all has been said and done, the Japanese were absolutely banned, while the European immigrants were placed under a quota system; because they were ineligible to citizenship—a nice construction of legal mind—they became victims of their justice and humanity!

"But think of who were the ancestors of the present Americans, including Mr. Roosevelt, a descendant of a Dutch immigrant, and who had been living there before they came—the Indians. We are satisfied, however, that their immigrant ancestors never felt about justice and humanity as they do now. It is only logical that a nation made up of such people should be capable of pursuing the course it has taken recently. They were under the impression that where Japanese subjects could be kicked around, Japan could be too.

England's Cunning

"It needs no elaboration to show how much England has contributed to make America "swell-headed," so as to try to kick Japan in the shins. Britain is a past master in enticing America, for she had a taste of success in the World War, and combined as on the former occasion, they tried to put one over Japan this time, only luck does not always repeat itself. Where England succeeded in inducing America to make a common fight against Germany, why could it not make America believe that Japan was the weakest link of the Axis combine?

"In playing the role of a drowning man trying to grasp a straw, Britain made America the savior, and in doing so made it a Shylock. European borrowers knew the usury interest they had to pay, yet they were unwilling to incur the displeasure of the money-lender. They cajoled, ingratiated and extoled him to gain the end they were after. In this connection, it can safely be said that Chungking did not get more than 60 per cent as net out of American loans, and this on top of all kinds of tying up, including notes, hypothecation of silver bullion stored abroad and the tungsten rights in China. A nice bargain indeed, and if the Americans were not superhumans, they would not be blamed for being Shylocks.

"Where America is steeped with the idea of being the first in the world in worldly things, it is also the first in the universe lacking the necessary compunction, particularly the virtue of introspection—the power to overhaul their own feeling and thought—to order to find out where the trouble lies. Naturally it would be hard on a nation obsessed with the idea of the strongest, wealthiest and mightiest to be bothered with such a negative psychology. Yet it is glaringly clear that even to grasp this meaning seems to be beyond their comprehension.

"Why is it? . . . because they have too much confidence in their own ways to be bothered with trifles; because they believe absolutely in their questionable freedom upon which is founded all their institutions, and in their debatable equality which is the basis of their racial relations and social conditions. Believing, on one hand, in their traditions of Liberty Bell, Liberty Bonds, and Statue of Liberty, they try to apply their idea of equality to their racial relations and social conditions, on the other. However, how can they reconcile such parity where they are actually controlled by a plutocratic politics which manipulates the majority political party and utterly disregards the claims of the minority?

"It was President Washington himself, as the critics have it, who advocated freedom and equality; but who could not help but to see the inconsistency of these two principles, even in those early days, as applied to the actual conditions Now what about the actual conditions of the American negroes, for instance, let alone the infamous lynchings? How are the Asiatics treated, and this in the face of America's vaunted freedom and equality? The Japanese who have given the best part of their life for the development and prosperity of the nation, have been denied a decent livelihood by reason of the Anti-Alien Land Act—an act not only denying the right to own land but also to raise crops. How can they properly raise children who are supposed to be American citizens by a constitutional guarantee?

"Such injustice is traceable to the American megalomania, and more particularly to American politics, of which President Roosevelt is the banner bearer, and which, as being controlled by the moneyed interests, is often compared to the old Roman aristocracy from the fact that only a small minority manipulates the majority. It is like so many American workingmen standing before a great piece of machinery; they are only solicitous of their well-being but are at the mercy of its owner who, while enjoying his life to the full, does not care a whit how the others live. They are virtually enslaved by the machinery operating at the will of the boss; it is a tragical course. And, in short, it is this set up which made America a megalomaniac; it is this malady which plunged the whole world into the present war."

Landing Troops Assault Andaman

Just before the sun rose over the ruddy tropical hills of South Andaman Island, Bengal Bay, on March 23, picked landing troops of the Japanese Forces effected a surprise landing on the palm fringed island and took complete possession of the strategic site in record time. Part of the follow-up unit is seen dashing up the vantage point in a surprise landing operation. The British forces surrendered unconditionally. The capture of this island by the Japanese Forces cut off all possibility of allied aid to the enemy forces in the Java Sea. (Censored by War Ministry).

Roosevelt Likened to Third-Rate Acrobat Walking Tightrope Which Is About to Snap

President Roosevelt is walking a political tightrope which is about to snap due to over tension and unless he awakens up to the realities of the world right now, he will have to dig his own grave, Soho Tokutomi, veteran Japanese journalist, declared Friday in the evening edition of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi. Domei translates the article of the veteran journalist as follows:

"The Bataan fortress, which is said to be the strongest in the world, was reduced within less than 10 days by the intrepid Japanese Forces, and Corregidor is now breathing its last before the intensive attack of the Japanese.

"If President Roosevelt still has a vestige of common sense he should awaken from his dream of world conquest.

"The United States today stands at the crossroads of rise or fall, and unless she now withdraws her tentacles of conquest spread to the world and settles in her own niche on the American Continent, as willed by George Washington, the Father of America, the future of the United States is very dangerous, for the political tightrope President Roosevelt is walking is about to break, and no speculative insurance company will be willing to accept the risk.

"President Roosevelt poses himself as the tycoon on Democracies and has vaunted that America would act as the arsenal and granary of all the Democratic countries. But in what plights have Chungking and Britain been placed? America is now even making overtures to the Soviet Union, but isn't she finding it difficult to ship a single plane to Moscow?

"Whether she likes it or not, America is doomed to be driven out of East Asia. Britain is unable to send even a single soldier or a tank to America to assist her in the hour of her need, while Australia is simply sending up an alarming scream. Thus the so-called Democracies are being scattered to the winds day by day like the falling leaves in autumn. France, the last trump card of the United States, has now been placed in charge of Pierre Laval, and she now has jumped to the German side of the fence.

"Japan will never stop with halfway measures. Preparations of Germany for the spring offensive have now been practically completed, while the activities of Italy have already begun, and the future events will shortly show what the Axis Powers will do.

"Unless America wakes up right now from her dream of world conquest, she will have to dig her own grave soon."

NOTHING CAN CHECK JAPANESE ADVANCE

11 Death-Defying Nippon Soldiers Make Their Way Despite Enemy Attack

Outnumbered by the enemy force, their vessel's engine blown up by a shell, warplanes zooming overhead dropping endless rains of bombs, a submarine popping out suddenly and machine gunning them and simultaneously shore batteries relentlessly firing away their deadly missiles all sound like a movie action but 11 death-defying Japanese soldiers survived this harrowing holocaust by a miraculous fate near Moron in the Bataan Peninsula.

What adds to the heroism of these men, the Asahi correspondent writes from an undisclosed base in Bataan on April 17, is that with the boat equipment all lost including the oars they ploughed through mine infested areas with improvised boards made from ammunition cases to get reinforcements.

Describing the episode, which happened about a month ago when the Imperial Forces were operating in the Bataan section, the correspondent revealed that a group of small vessels carrying the officers and men of the Kimura and Tsunehiro contingents started from the shore near Moron at midnight of a certain day to start an offensive against the American-Filipino forces entrenched in the vicinity.

Deftly avoiding the enemy searchlights on their way, the vessels found smooth passage despite the innumerable mines and finally reached their destination on the next day.

No sooner had the landing begun than two or three dozens of the enemy artillery pieces concealed nearby started firing, which was later reinforced by shells coming from the directions of Mt. Mariveles and Corregidor Island. As the result, many vessels were severely damaged with some of them having their engines blown up by direct hits.

Suddenly in the murky sky, a Curtiss P-40 appeared overhead showering bombs but the Japanese Forces retaliated by machine gunning the plane. In the midst of these happenings, an enemy submarine appeared and started to machine gun the greatly outnumbered Japanese. The undersea craft, however, was compelled to submerge as the Imperial troops started a terrific counter attack, and finally succeeded in holding their position a little farther from the shore.

However, it was soon discovered that the position would not be held any too long against the hordes of enemy surrounding them. The need for getting reinforcement consequently arose and 11 men banded themselves to go on the mission.

Near the shore, they found a boat but its engine was useless as it had been shattered to pieces. Finding no poles or oars, they each made a wooden board out of ammunition cases and then for 12 long hours, evading enemy fire kept on rowing. During the voyage, one soldier lost his eye after being hit by a fragment of the enemy shell.

Tired and exhausted after their hazardous journey, they finally arrived at headquarters, to execute the mission entrusted in their hands.

CONFIDENCE LACKING IN U.S., SAYS ADMIRAL

No Will to Wage Successful Sea Battle Against Japan In Pacific

The United States has no confidence in its ability to wage a successful sea battle in the Pacific against Japan, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, retired, and a well-known naval commentator, declared in an article contributed to the April number of the "Jitsugyo no Nippon" or Business Japan. A translation of the Admiral's article by Domei follows:

"As the United States is a patch-quilt of heterogeneous nationalities, lacking in national consciousness and the spirit of loyalty such as possessed by the Japanese people, irretrievable confusion and restlessness is bound to occur within.

"With the fall of Singapore and Java, the Indian Ocean now is about to fall into the lap of Japan.

"What are Britain and America going to do to break the counter-blockade now being effected by Japan against them?

"The quickest way for them to accomplish this is to bring the United States Atlantic Fleet over to the Pacific and have a decisive showdown with Japan, but judging from the manner in which they have been defeated since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, they do not seem to have confidence in such a venture.

Only One Alternative

"Both Britain and the United States naturally desire to keep capital ships in the Atlantic to meet possible German attacks, and if they do so, it will be difficult for them to fight Japan with capital ships, in which case, Britain and the United States will have no other alternative but to resort to guerilla warfare by means of submarines and aircraft.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was said that the combined submarine fleet of Britain and the United States in the Southwestern Pacific consisted of 45 submarines. This strength has no doubt been reinforced since then.

"However, according to the announcement of the Japanese Navy, since the outbreak of the war and up to the early part of March, the number of Anglo-American submarines sunk by Japan has reached 60.

"Therefore, both Britain and the United States have very few submarines now left in the Southwestern Pacific, and they will not be able to do much in the way of guerilla warfare by means of undersea craft, especially is this the case now that Australia is practically the only naval base they have in the Southwestern Pacific.

Planes the Only Means

"Accordingly, aircraft are the only means by which they can expect to do anything in the way of guerilla warfare. It may be that they will try the Aleutian air route in spring and summer, but at the same time, Japan too can take advantage of the same route.

"A short while ago, President Roosevelt said that although America could not for the time being fight Japan, as soon as the enormous rearmament is completed in the United States, she can beat Japan by numerical strength.

"President Roosevelt still seems to be dreaming that Japan will finally kowtow to Britain and the United States after a prolonged war due to attenuation, despite the fact that the very existence of Britain is now being menaced.

"The United States is a patch-quilt of heterogeneous population, lacking entirely in national consciousness and the spirit of loyalty such as possessed by the Japanese, and once it is deprived of its slender hopes of victory, the country will be thrown into irretrievable confusion and restlessness."

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MITSUKOSHI
Nihombashi

HISAKO KUSUNOKI

Story of Greatest Woman Japan Has Ever Seen--Patriotic, Loving and Kind

This is the third of the series of stories on women famous in Japanese history. This narrative is taken from a book "Nihon Meifu-den" by Eiji Yoshikawa.

It was one wintry day toward the end of 1347 when a shabbily clothed old man, packing a medicine kit on his back, was casting searching glances on a long procession from behind a row of trees in the plain of Kawachi. The man was none other than Zoroku Urushima, a retainer of one of the generals of the Ashikaga Army, in disguise.

The entire country at that time was drenched in the turmoils of perpetual bloodshed among the different clans. It was in one of these warfares that Zoroku sent his son, Koshiro, who was known for his competency and bravery among the Ashikaga Army, to fight Masatsura Kusunoki and his men.

During a severe fighting in the vicinity of Naniwa, Osaka Prefecture, however, the Ashikaga Army was terribly beaten and it was rumored that many men were taken prisoner by the Kusunoki Army. When Koshiro failed to return after the battle, Zoroku as well as Tokiuji Yamana, for whom Koshiro was fighting, firmly believed that Koshiro died gallantly in the battle.

When it was revealed later from some of the men who managed to escape that Koshiro was actually taken prisoner, and what is more, that he has now pledged loyalty to Masatsura Kusunoki, Tokiuji Yamana began to become suspicious of Zoroku himself and accused the latter of giving valuable informations to the enemy through Koshiro.

Under such circumstances, Zoroku and his other sons were excluded from the list of men who were to go to the fighting front in the next battle. After days of thinking over the means by which to clear himself of the suspicion, Zoroku finally decided to find out the real whereabouts of Koshiro and if whatever the course taken by his son be contrary to the Bushido spirit, to kill him in order to apologize to Tokiuji Yamana.

Disguises As Medicine Man

Since that time, Zoroku strived to establish himself as an excellent medicine man so that when an occasion arose, he might avail himself of his reputation in getting into the Kusunoki Army. Months of strenuous efforts finally bore fruit and his medicine became to be known as the best cure for those who were wounded in the battle fronts.

Thus, on this could wintry day, he was looking intently at the procession in the hope that he might catch a glimpse of his son. However, failing to find Koshiro, Zoroku decided to get inside the Kusunoki camp to ascertain the rumors spread in the Ashikaga Army regarding his son, and waved his hand at a man who was at the head of the procession and asked to be allowed to supply the men of Kusunoki Army with his special medicine.

He was at first looked upon with suspicious eyes, but following a severe examination, he was finally taken in for his medicine was well-known even among the men in the Kusunoki Army.

Though the Ashikaga Army suffered two setbacks at the hands of Masatsura Kusunoki and his men, it was generally held that these defeats were attributable to the absence of luck for Masatsura was but a young and inexperienced general. However, when subsequent reports disclosed further defeats, Takauji Ashikaga decided to annihilate the Kusunoki Army once and for all, and mobilizing an army of 60,000 strong from various provinces under his control, launched a gigantic assault on the Castle of Tojo, the headquarters of the Kusunoki Army, toward the close of 1347.

Zoroku, who had now worked his way into the Tojo Castle by virtue of his reputation, found that Masatsura and his younger brother, Masatoki, who were at the front line, had returned to the castle to prepare for the forthcoming battle. During the ensuing several days in which the war council met continually to map out the strategy, Zoroku, by availing himself of the excitement and commotion, searched high and low for Koshiro but the latter was nowhere to be seen.

Leave-Taking

Then came the morning when Masatsura (22), Masatoki (20), and still another brother, Masanori (18), and other blood relations of the Kusunoki clan lined up in front of Hisako Kusunoki, the widow of Masashige Kusunoki and the mother of three brothers, to bid their last farewell.

Hisako became a member of the Kusunoki family when she married Masashige, the famous patriot during the reign of the Emperor Gomurakami, at the age of 19. Giving birth to six sons, she devoted herself in educating them and inculcating the spirit of patriotism and Bushido in their hearts. She was one of the greatest women among the wives of the samurai in those days, but she was, at the same time, very considerate toward others, teaching them how to operate a loom, to dye the cloth thus woven, etc. to the wives of Masashige's retainers and even to the farmers.

The farewell this morning meant definitely that she was about to send her sons to the battlefront to die, but there was not a trace of tears in her eyes or a sad expression on her face. The three sons stood speechless before her for a long time.

Finally, Masatsura, the eldest among the trio, raised his head slightly and broke the silence. He thanked his mother for many precepts she had taught them in the days gone by, and assuring her that they will strictly observe the teachings bequeathed them by their father, he stressed that now was the time to serve his only master, the Emperor.

"I have no intention whatsoever of returning alive," he continued "but please remember that I shall never forget the wise teachings you have given me in all these years. You are advancing in age. You must take special care of yourself as you have taken good care of us. We shall proceed from here to Yoshino and will present ourselves before Emperor Gomurakami to bid farewell.

"Then, we shall hasten to the battle front to fight the rebel army led by Takauji Ashikaga. Masanori is still young. I shall send him back from Yoshino to look after you and the others when we are gone."

Leaving their mother who listened silently to Masatsura's expression of gratitude and determination, the three brothers went out of the room to fetch their horses. Outside the gate, thousands of warriors, surrounded by the farmers who were out to see them off to the battle front, were waiting for the trio.

Zoroku Deeply Moved

Zoroku, who was deeply touched by the pathetic scene that took place in front of his eyes, stood silent for a long time, his head bowed out of emotion. When he raised his head, however, his eyes gleamed in excitement for whom should he see but the very figure of his son, Koshiro, among the crowd.

For days, those who were left to guard the castle waited patiently for the war news, their eager glances turned toward the plain of Kawachi where a terrific battle must be in progress by this time.

Then, Masanori came back from the Yoshino Imperial Palace. Proceeding directly to his mother's room, Masanori described how they were received in the Imperial Palace and other incidents that took place and continued:

"Finally, Emperor Gomurakami summoned Masatsura close to his side and said, 'We shall rely upon you as Our right-hand man.'"

Awe-inspired by the gracious words of the Emperor, both mother and son wept silently for a long time. Finally, Hisako raised her tear-dimmed eyes and pressed Masanori for the reply given by Masatsura.

"Deeply moved by the Imperial message," Masanori proceeded, "my brother was unable to answer for a long, long time. He stayed in a bowed position in front of the Emperor still as a statue, but I could see that his sword, his armor, in fact everything he wore seemed to be trembling faintly out of deep emotion."

As she listened intently to her son, Hisako silently reported every word to the spirit of her husband as described by Masanori—reported to Masashige that his son has not failed them.

At the time she married Masashige, Hisako had a vague idea regarding the glory of living in a country having an unshakable national polity, the country in which the Imperial favor is extended to each and every subject, but in the years that followed in which she shared the life with her husband, Masashige vividly implanted in her mind the spirit of fealty and patriotism.

After Masashige was killed in action at Minatogawa, the enemy decapitated him and placing his head in a paulownia box, sent it back to Hisako. Instead of shedding tears over the manner in which she saw her husband for the last time, she was well composed, talking with it and making many pledges as if he were alive. All these were possible only because Masashige had taught her during his life-time the great significance of the foundation of Japan.

Calling young Masanori to her side, Hisako said:

"When I first heard your report, I considered it a great honor for Masatsura for having been granted such gracious words from the Emperor. But, when I give it a deeper thought, I began to doubt whether it was right to accept such an honor.

"Masanori, you are now full nineteen. You must not, for one second, forget the teachings of your father. You must renew your determination to serve the Throne at the sacrifice of your own self. In the absence of your elder brothers, you are the head of the family and I, just a plain mother of one household.

"The mental attitude and spirit of loyalty of the retainers of the Kusunoki family rests entirely on your shoulders now that your brothers have gone. Please bear this point clearly in your mind."

(To Be Continued)

INDIA

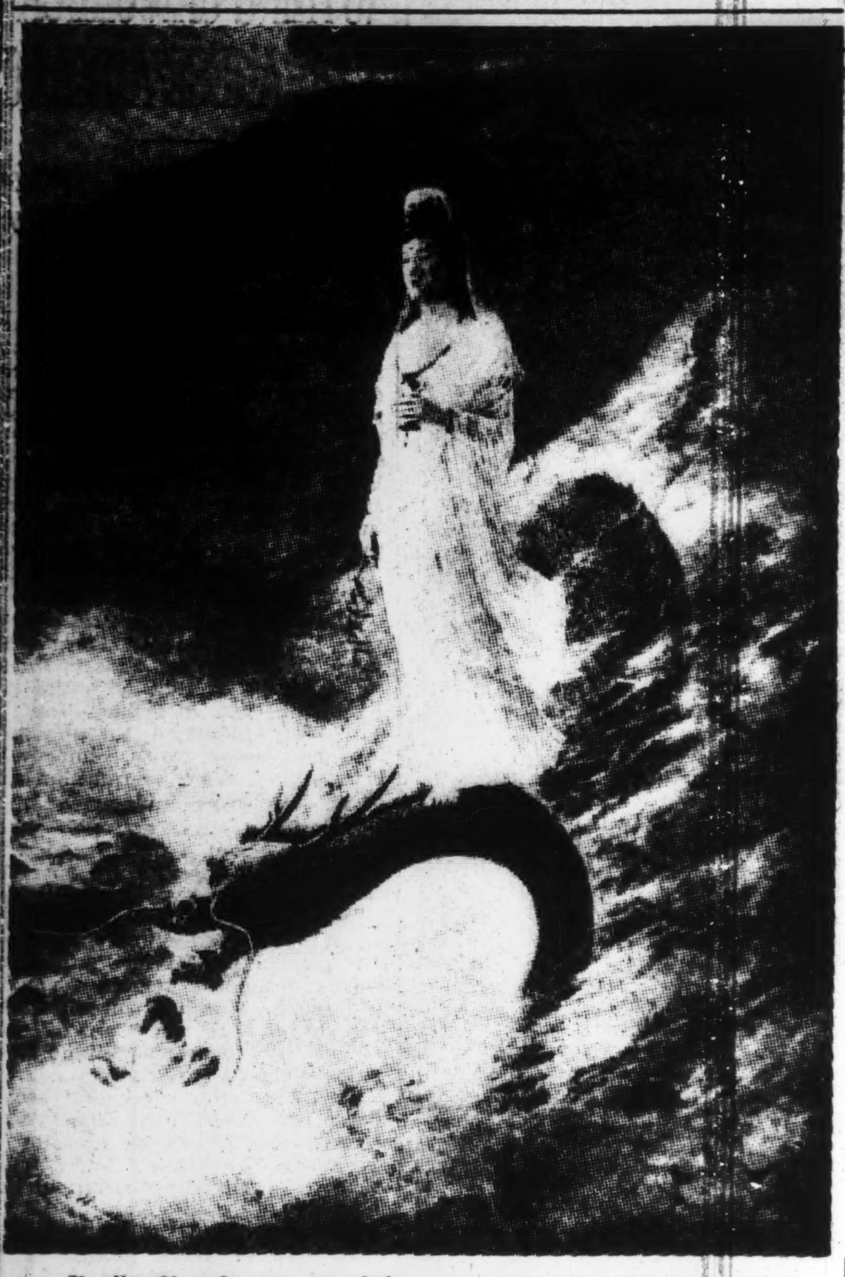
An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

forgetting my four and 50 years and my poor health."

Long before the expiration of his sentence he was stricken with appendicitis. He had often denounced Western medicine as false and worthless; but, when the British physician recommended an operation, Gandhi offered no resistance. It was rather the doctor who hesitated. "If you die under my hands," he said, "every Hindu will think I killed you." Gandhi signed a paper absolving him in advance, and the operation proceeded to a successful conclusion. When the patient was strong enough to leave the hospital the Government did not send him back to jail; it released him (February 24, 1924). A vast crowd of his countrymen gathered at the gates of the prison to welcome him, and many kissed his coarse garment as he passed. But he shunned politics and the public eye, pleaded his weakness and illness, retired to his school at Ahmedabad, and lived there for many years in solitude with his students.

Kannon by Naojiro Harada



Naojiro Harada was one of the most outstanding Japanese artists of the Meiji period who painted in the western style. A glance at the above piece will reveal that he was not only influenced greatly by western methods of painting but also by western ideas. The influence must be traceable to the fact that he studied for many years in Munich under a brilliant German painter.

Divers Ways Of Dwarfing Trees Shown

The term bon-sai applies only to dwarf trees planted in shallow vessels, those in deeper pots being called hachi-uye (pot-planted). But both are known as bon-sai, irrespective of the vessels they grow in. The growth of the plants is controlled by pruning, fertilization, etc. so that the trees are trained into the stately shapes of ancient big trees, the vacant space in the pot suggesting plains or distant mountains, writes a noted authority on this subject.

"The trunk of the tree, the spread of the roots, the distribution of branches, all of which may be used to give an aged appearance to the tree, are especially important. Without showing any trace of artificiality, each tree should develop its own characteristics. The deciduous should have the dignity of age either with or without the leaves, as in nature, though in some the leaves, while in others the flowers or fruits, may constitute the main attraction, according to the season.

"The bon-sai may consist (1) of a single tree (ippon-dachi) either in an upright or leaning attitude; (2) of two trunks (ai-oi) growing out of a single stump, or planted closely together to appear as such; (3) of groups (yose-uye) of similar or different kinds of trees to suggest a forest or wooded mountain side; it may also have (4) high exposed roots (ne-agari); (5) trees or vines drooping down (kengai) as if overhanging from a cliff; or (6) roots growing out of and embracing a rock (ishi-zuki).

"The pot in which the trees are planted plays an important part in the scheme, shapes and sizes being determined by the kinds of plants contained. The pots are generally plain, but some have considerable decoration in relief or in painting. They are of earthenware, with a hole in the bottom for drainage lest the roots rot, in shape round, oval, rectangular, octagonal or lobed, etc., of varying depths, and chosen to be in harmony with and in right proportion to the tree.

"For centuries the Japanese have cultivated the art of dwarfing trees, using them as ornaments for rooms, and bon-sai still remains a hobby among the aristocrats as well as among the working people of Japan."

How to Speak Japanese

Eighth Lesson

Cardinal Numbers

1	**ichí**	or	**hitótsu**
2	**ni**	„	**futatsú**
3	**san**	„	**mítsu**
4	**shi, yo, yon**	„	**yotsú**
5	**go**	„	**itsútsu**
6	**rokú**	„	**mutsú**
7	**shichí, nána**	„	**nanátsu**
8	**hachí**	„	**yatsú**
9	**ku, kyū**	„	**kokónotsu**
10	**jū**	„	**tō**

The first set of numerals is of Chinese, and the second set of Japanese derivation.

The first set of numerals is generally used for counting. Ex.:

Korérano pen wo kazóete kudasái. (Count these pens, please.)

Ichi, ni, san, shi, go. (One, two, three, four five.)

The second set is used only for things, not for persons, and they usually follow the noun. In case they precede the noun they may take the particle **no**, but more often than not **no** is omitted.

Isú ga arimásu ka. (Are there chairs?)

Hái, mítsu arimásu. (Yes, there are three.)

Note the following three constructions to express the same number of things:

Ringo wo **mítsu** motte imásu.

Mítsu no ringó wo mótte imásu. (I have three apples.)

Above **eleven** there is only one set of numerals, which is formed by the first 10 numerals of Chinese derivation.

11	jú-ichi
12	jú-ni
13	jú-san
14	jú-shi
15	jú-go
16	jú-rokú
17	jú-shichi
18	jú-hachí
19	jú-ku
20	ní-jú
21	ní-jú-ichí
22	ní-jú-ni
23	ní-ju-san
24	ní-jú-shi
25	ní-jú-go
26	ní-jú-rokú
27	ní-jú-shichí
28	ní-jú-hachí
29	ní-jú-ku
30	sán-jú
31	sán-jú-ichí
32	sán-jú-ni
34	sán-jú-shi
37	sán-jú-shichí
40	shi-jú or yónjú
41	shi-jú-ichí
43	shi-jú-san
45	shi-jú-go
50	go-jú
51	go-jú-ichí

NUMERATIVES

When counting objects, the Japanese often use a class of words called **numeratives**, which correspond to the English **head** in the expression **six head of cattle.**

The following are among the most common numeratives:

NIN (person) is used to indicate a number of human beings, as in **ichi-nin** one **person, ni-nin** two persons, **san-nin** three **persons, yo-nin** four persons, etc.

Hitóri instead of **ichi-nin** and **futarí** instead of **ni-nin** are more commonly used.

Note that between the numerative and the noun following **no** is used.

Hitóri no kodomó ga imásu. (There is one child.)

San-nin-no kodomó ga imásu. (There are three children.)

Go-nin no onná ga imashitá. (There were five women.)

HIKI (fellow) is used in counting animals (quadrupeds, fishes, insects) Note that, as shown in the following example, when a numeral is followed by a noun or numerative, the end sound of the numeral and the first sound of the noun or numerative, may either or both suffer modification.

ippíki one, **ni-hikí** two, **sambikí** three, **shi-hiki** four, **go-hikí** five, **rokú-hiki** or **roppiki** six, **hichi-hiki** seven, **hachi-hiki** eight, **ku-hikí** nine, **jippiki** ten (animals.)

Examples: Watakushí wa inú wo **ippíki** mótte imásu. (I have one dog.) Anó onná-no-hitó wa néko wo **sam-biki** mótte imásu. (That woman has three cats.)

A noun in the objective case is generally put before the numerative without **no**, as in the above examples, although the numerative before the object is grammatically correct. The two examples given above may therefore be expressed as follows:

Watakushí wa **ippíki no** inú wo mótte imásu.

Anó onná-no-hitó wa **sam-biki no** néko wo mótte imásu.

WA (feather) is used in counting birds.

Ichí-wa one, **ni-wa** two, **sam-ba** three, **shí-wa** four, **go-wa** five, **rokú-wa** or **róppa, hichí-wa** seven, **hachí-wa** eight, **ku-wa** nine, **jíppa** ten.

Watakushí wa háto wo **ichí-wa** mótte imásu. (I have one pigeon.)

Sensei wa ahirú wo **Sam-ba** mótte imashitá. (My teacher had three ducks.)

SATSU (volume) used in counting books.

Issatsú one, **ni-satsú** two, **san-satú** three, **yon-satsú** or **shi-satsú go-satsú, rokú-satsú, nana-satsú** or **hi-chi-satsu, hassatsú, kyú-satsú jissatsú.**

Watakushí wa hon ga **issatsú** arimásu. **or** Watakushí wa hon wo **issatsú** mótte imásu. (I have one book.)

Hassatsú no hon ga arimásu. (There are eight books.)

A numeral may, when the meaning of the sentence is clear, be followed by a numerative without the object.

Anáta wa hon wo mótte imásu ka. (Have you books?)

Jissatsú mótte imásu. (I have ten.)

Inú ga imásu ka. (Are there any dogs?)

Shi-hikí imásu. (There are four.)

Translation of Exercise Seven

(1) This mountain is beautiful. (2) These soldiers are brave. (3) That man is big. (4) That woman is poor. (5) Was the university far?—Yes, it was far. (6) Was the ship small?—Yes it was small. (7) Those students are clever. (8) This is Mount Fuji. (9) Are these cheap?—They are dear. (10) Is that a paper lantern?—It is. (11) Is that new?—It is old. (12) was that dear?—It was cheap. (13 Was the house large?—No, it was small. (14) Is the father old?—No, he is young. The mother is old. (15) Those children were quiet.

CONVERSATION

Yúbinkyoku de

(At the Post-office)

tegami letter—**hagakí** postcard—**kitté** stamp—**kozútsumi** parcel—**futsú yúbin** ordinary mail—**kakitomé yúbin** registered mail—**gunjí yúbin** military mail—**dempō** telegram.

Konó tegami wa íkura dēsu ka. (How much is the postal charge for this letter?)

Konó tegami wo kakitomé ni shité kudasái. (Please register this letter.)

Go sen kitté wo **kudasái**. (Give me a five-sen stamp.)

Jissén kitté wo sanmái kudasái (Give me three 10 sen stamps.)

Konó tegamí wa ítsu Tōkyō e tsukimásu ka. (When will this letter arrive at Tokyo?)

Tōkyo ínai ni. (Within 10 days.)

Konó dempō wo Tōkyō e uchitái désu. (I wish to send this telegram to Tokyo.)

Ikura désuka. (How much is it?)

Verbs Most Used in Daily Conversation

Note: Words in parenthesis indicate the **present tense** of the indicative. **míru** (mimásu) to see—**kiku** (kikimásu) to hear—**iú** (iimásu) to say—**tóru** (torimásu) to take—**tátsu** (tachimásu) to stand—**akerú** (akemásu) to open—**shiméru** (shimemásu) to close—**suwarú** (suwarimásu) to squat **or** sit in the Japanese fashion — **koshikakéru** (koshikakemásu) to sit in foreign fashion.

The negative form of the present indicative is obtained by adding the ending **masen** in place of **masu.** Ex.: **mimasu** I see, **mimasen** I do not see.

(To Be Continued)

Radio Program

Tuesday

— Morning —

6:30	Talk on "Memories of My Comrades," by Sergeant Kazumasa Suga.
7:00	Time; News; Orchestra: Wagner's Compositions: Opera, "Tannhauser" Overture Opera" Lohengrin"-Prelude and Music Drama "Walkure".
9:00	Wartime Housekeeping hour; Music.
11:00	National School 2nd Class Hour: Music, "Sakura Sakura," by Taro Furukawa (Koto solo) and Hisamatsu National School Pupils (Chorus).
	— Afternoon —
12:30	Dai Toa Orchestra.
2:00	National School 6th Class Hour: Drama. "Hideyoshi Toyotomi," by Naoji Iwata and others.
4:00	Serial Lecture on National School's New Text Books.
5:00	News; Music.
	— Evening —
6:00	Children's Hour: News; Talk on "Old Japanese Stories," by Takehiko Kurushima.
6:30	Lecture; Music.
8:00	Military Hour; Samurai Story.
9:00	News; Talk. "The General Election," by Yoshisuke Tazawa; Koto Music "Spring's Aims" (G. Hisamoto), by Genchi Hisamoto (Koto) and Yuzan Katayama (Shakuhachi).
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Tori-i Found in Compounds of Shrines Believed To Have Been Introduced Into Japan, 250 B.C.

No one who has ever visited Japan, not even the most cursory of haste-impelled globe-trotters, can forget the curious but picturesque gateways which form so characteristic a feature in the Japanese landscape. As a rule, they serve as entrances to shrines or temple grounds, venerated spots, or funeral enclosures; but they not infrequently appear in all sorts of unexpected places, where it is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for their existence, a popular magazine writer states.

Every one who has been over the Nakasendo, recollects the Tori-i toge, "the pass of the Tori-i," where the old road passes through a Tori-i planted on the summit of a pass. It is impossible to wander over the sunny, flower-decked hillsides, and through the mysterious, shaded valley groves of Dai Nippon, without coming across numbers of these curious structures.

Let us pass beneath one at hazard, and having done so, leave the main track for a narrow footpath through a dark grove of cryptomerias, a few steps along which will bring us to a flight of moss-grown stone stairs leading up the steep hillside to a terrace of masonry, upon which, half hidden in a grove of sacred trees, stands a shingle-roofed, wooden Shinto shrine. Having climbed the steps, we pass beneath a second tori-i, and, having deposited a few coppers in the offertory chest, placed for its maintenance in front of the little "miya," we stroll round to its further side. There, at the back, we may find yet another little tori-i, and a path by which we can clamber for a short distance further up the hillside. But soon the track loses itself in the tangled brushwood and luxuriant growth of weeds apparently leading nowhere. So we retrace our steps, and, leaving the shrine behind, go carefully down the damp and slippery stone stairs and reach the main path and the sunlight once more.

Further on we come across another tori-i, this time, perhaps, rising from a jungle of tall bamboo grass, with here and there a tree of some sort, and many an azalea bush or trail of wistaria in full blossom. Again we leave the main track to pass beneath the tori-i. We follow the narrow footpath, which leads us on and on through the jungle of grasses and flowering shrubs; here and there we notice a few strips of paper tied to a bush, or a straw rope, evidently placed in position by some devout hand. Perhaps the path grows steeper, and the trees and bushes denser, when again our path vanishes in the undergrowth, or possibly branches in several directions only to lead us nowhere. A second time we retrace our steps; perhaps we have passed some forgotten Shinto tomb or graveyard, which has given us no trace of its existence, owing to the thick masses of vegetation which have for years outgrown it. So we return to the main track again, none the wiser for our exploration, though our minds may be full of conjectures as to the object of that particular tori-i.

Found All Over Japan

But, as every globe-trotter knows, the tori-i is as common in the cities as in the country districts of Japan; it is also a familiar object to those who, never having had the good fortune to visit the country, are, notwithstanding, lovers of Japanese art, and know something of the salient features of Japanese landscape from the works of her artists and artisans. Perhaps no artists have better reproduced these salient features in a form intelligible to the uninitiated foreigner than Hokusai and Hiroshige. If any one wishes to recall the forms of the tori-i distinctly to his mind, he has only to look through the Fu-ji kakkei, or perhaps, better still, the Sumida-gawa rio-gan ichiran, or the Fugaku sanjiu-rokkei, and he will find his memory sufficiently and satisfactorily restored.

From these pictures it is evident that tori-i are not all of the same form. These two forms are sometimes considered to belong respectively to the two religions of Japan: the simpler to the Shinto worship; the latter and more complex to Buddhism. If we accept Fergusson's statement that the Toran of India is the ancestor of the tori-i, it appears probable that the more complex form is the older, and that the simpler is nothing more nor less than a rustic copy of a more highly developed original, which formed an integral portion of the architecture of a religious cult older than Buddhism.

There are, indeed, some who tell us that the tori-i is a form of Buddhist architecture which has in Japan been adapted to the Shinto cult. It is true that the two religious systems of Japan, since they have been able to exist peaceably side by side, appear, at a certain period, to have got somewhat mixed up with one another, yet on the whole, it seems safer to take the generally received opinion that tori-i of both kinds are structure belonging to the Shinto worship.

Painted in Bright Red

The usual material for their construction is naturally wood, occasionally painted bright red; but stone and bronze are sometimes employed.

The tori-i can hardly have been introduced into Japan much later than 250 B.C. For after this date both stone architecture and the Buddhist religion would have become influences which could not have failed to somewhat alter both its form and purpose along the course of its migration northeastward.

Now, it is hardly fanciful to imagine that the early conquerors of Japan were either refugees from the mainland driven overseas by some displacement of the races of Central Asia, or else warriors, who, finding the tide of races driven eastward by the conquests of Western powers, turned their attention to the Far Eastern islands.

If then, the Shinto religion was brought to Japan by the ancestors of the present Japanese on their first settlement in the country, and is not a purely indigenous growth, it is not altogether improbable that it originally came from India. It would be difficult for any one to fail to have been struck by the curious resemblance between the names Tori-i and Toran. He may also have said with equal justice that our own word "door" is not unlike Toran.

The word Tori-i is written with two characters which signify "bird-dwelling," and the native account of its origin is quoted, and, it would seem accepted, by even so high an authority as Mr. Satow, who writes of it as follows:

"The Tori-i was originally a perch for the fowls offered up to the gods, not as food, but to give warning of daybreak. It was erected on any side of the temple indifferently. In later times, not improbably after the introduction of Buddhism, its original meaning was forgotten; it was placed in front only, and supposed to be a gateway. Tablets with inscriptions (gaku) were placed on the Tori-i with this belief, and one of the first things done after the Meiji Restoration in 1868, in the course of the purification of the Shinto Shrines, was the removal of these tablets. The etymology of the word is evidently 'bird-rest.'

"The Tori-i gradually assumed the character of a general symbol of Shinto, and the number which might be erected to the honor of a deity became practically unlimited. The Buddhists made it of stone and bronze, and frequently of red-painted wood, and developed various forms."

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ALL MARKETS CALM IN FACE OF AIR-RAID

Emergency Financing Policy Provides for Any Eventuality

Thanks to the emergency financing policies declared by the Government on December 8 of last year, the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the financial and industrial worlds as well as the stock markets of this country remained undisturbed despite the enemy's first air-raids against this country on Saturday and Sunday, reports the Miyako Sunday.

In accordance with the Government policies regarding emergency financing, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan are to take over claims of financial institutions who are creditors to those who were subjected to damage by air-raids, continues the paper. Moreover, in case of the slightest indication of unrest in stock markets, a prompt and appropriate measure will be taken for the stabilization by competent authorities. However, the paper presumes, there will be no need of resorting to the Stock Price Control Ordinance, in view of the calm situation prevailing.

Calm in Any Emergency

Even the slightest disturbance will not be apprehended in industrial and financial circles as well as stock markets in any eventuality, assures the Miyako, quoting the emergency financing policies decided upon by the Government, which follow:

1. No restriction shall be placed upon the refunding of deposits; in case of need, the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan, shall accommodate other financing institutions with funds for refunding; and these banks will guarantee debts of the financial institutions to remove unrest among their depositors.

2. In case of unmet bills or borrowed money from monetary institutions remaining outstanding as a result of damage by bombings, the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen, shall rediscount the bills and shall take any other proper measures for accommodation.

Aid Given in Any Event

3. When key industrial companies are called upon to refund borrowed money for the stabilization of the industrial world, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hypothetic Bank of Japan, etc. shall take over the liabilities of those firms or guarantee such liabilities.

4. For the assured securing of funds needed for living, refunding shall be made in any eventuality.

5. For stabilizing stock prices, open buying market operations shall be resorted to through the Wartime Financing Bank, and in case of need the Stock Price Control Ordinance shall be enforced.

NEW POLICIES STUDIED BY MITSUI INTERESTS

For Development of Southern Regions Business Policy Amendment Needed

Taking an important part in the development of the southern regions now under their contemplation, the Mitsui interests will mobilize not only their own rich assets and engineering but also capital and excellent engineering possessed by those companies affiliated with them, reports the Miyako Sunday.

With the wholesale loss of business of the foreign department of the Mitsui and Company, which necessitated a fundamental amendment to their business policy followed in the past, the interests are studying concrete policies to be undertaken and decided upon to steer their future course for the positive development of the southern regions, understands the paper.

In cooperating with the companies under their control in the new field of activities, the Mitsui interests will adopt a form of joint management, presumes the paper in conclusion.

U.S. AUTHORITIES BAN SELLING OF ALL BICYCLES

Those Bought on Instalment Plan With Advance Payment Made Also Frozen

Transocean

LISBON, April 10.—The sale of bicycles has been prohibited in the United States since Easter, according to the New York correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

Even bicycles bought on the instalment plan, and for which advance payments have been made, may not be delivered.

The United States Office of Production Management feels compelled to "freeze" all available stocks of bicycles in the country, the correspondent declares, because of late there has been an unprecedented rush for these vehicles.

Under the new control system which the authorities intend to put into effect, workers in armament industries will be given preference.

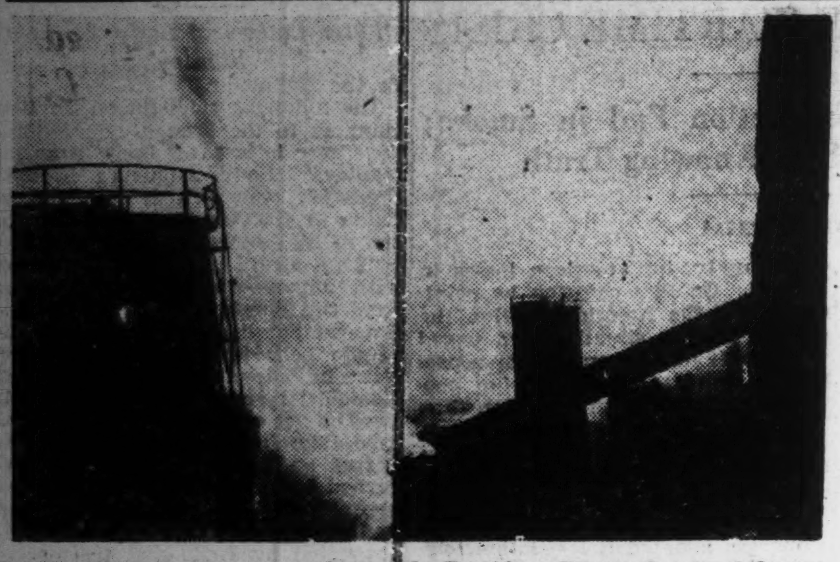
No more children's bicycles will be produced in the United States for the time being, it is added.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 20
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,899,335
Deposits	487,423
Loans	390,434

Fushun Shale Oil Plant



One of the factors that made President Roosevelt regard Japan as an easy customer to deal with was the thought that without the American supply of petroleum Japan would be rendered helpless. But since the outbreak of the war, not only has Japan secured ample oil resources in Borneo and Java but has consolidated its preparations to refine and crack the crude oil obtained from the various occupied countries. Picture shows part of the Fushun Shale Oil Company's refinery. Thus, the north, including Manchoukuo, North China and Saghalien, as well as the south are contributing to the fuel supply of warring Japan.

ECONOMIC AUTARCHY IN SPHERE AIMED AT

Government Policies for Greater East Asia Must Be Clarified For the People

For the furtherance of the national cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the various economic and industrial policies to be put into practice should be clarified by the Government, it is urged in various quarters, reports the Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun Saturday.

Self-sufficiency in important materials necessary for the prosecution of the current war and subsequent establishment of autarchy for Greater East Asia is the problem coming to the fore as most important in the construction of the new economic order in this part of the world, states the paper. As concrete measures for solving the problem, the paper points to the securing of materials; the prevention of the flow of southern regions resources into enemy countries; self-supply for operating armies on the spot; and lastly the cooperation of the industries in the southern regions with the Japanese, all of which are vitally necessary in the construction of a new economic order.

Matter to Be Solved

For the rapid and smooth realization of the above four points, the paper further reports, the following problems must be solved:

1. Reorganization of industries through the speeding up of the adjustment of smaller industries.

2. Rational operation of manpower required for productivity expansion.

3. Extensive increase supply of foodstuffs and fiber goods.

Through the compaign now in full swing for the coming general election to be carried out for the clarification of the objective of the current War and the furtherance of national cooperation in the construction of an economic new order, the Government is urged to acquaint the people with the economic and industrial policies, reports the paper concluding that from the industrial world some 200 representatives are recommended as candidates for the House of Representatives.

MOTOMIKI YAMAZAKI MADE VICE-PRESIDENT OF S.M.R.

Succeeds Kenichiro Sasaki Who Becomes President of Southern Development Bank

Motomiki Yamazaki, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Manchuria Electric Corporation and former director of the South Manchuria Railways, today was appointed vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company succeeding Kenichiro Sasaki, who has been appointed president of the Southern Development Bank, it has been officially announced by the Manchurian Affairs Board.

The new vice-president is a native of Fukuoka Prefecture and is 53 years old. After graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1916, he entered the South Manchuria Railway Corporation and was promoted to the directorship of the corporation in 1932.

He retired from the S.M.R. in 1937, at the expiration of his term of office, and since then has been vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Manchuria Electric Corporation.

U.S. to Study Manpower

For the purpose of conducting a study of the most efficient use of man resources in the United States a special committee was organized by the Government with Paul V. McNutt as chairman, reports an Asahi Shanghai dispatch, dated Sunday quoting a Washington cable. The committee has a wide range of authority to take necessary steps regarding the mobilization and acquisition of manpower, adds the report.

Bill Clearings

March 20
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	160,236	13,198
Balance	37,464	21,368

STOCKS UNAFFECTED BY INITIAL AIR RAID

Report of Air Alert in San Francisco, San Diego Brightens Floor

The first air raids on Tokyo and few other places in Japan Proper did not even slightly affect the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, but, on the contrary, the successful activities by the defense forces raised Tokyo Exchange, new, to ¥131.80 in the short-term market which is ¥0.80 higher than the closing prices for last Saturday. The foreign news that an air alert was issued in San Francisco and San Diego on April 18 probably was partly responsible for the bright atmosphere of the floor.

Affected by the upward swing of the bourse issue, N.Y.K. advanced from ¥105.00 early in the morning to ¥105.30 late in the afternoon, its new from ¥90.10 to ¥90.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning from ¥154.00 to ¥154.50, its new from ¥98.20 to ¥98.50 and S.M.R. from ¥70.80 to ¥71.90. No change, however, was seen in Teikoku Rayon, new.

A rising trend was noted in Miscellaneous in the long-term market. Ebigawa Electric Power, for example, stepped up ¥0.20, Japan Fat and Oil ¥0.50, its new ¥0.30, Kita-Karafuto Oil ¥0.10 and Asahi Glass ¥0.10. Among spinnings, Teikoku Rayon, new, moved upward by ¥0.20.

Closing quotations of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.80, N.Y.K. ¥105.00, its new ¥90.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.50 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.1	d .2	....	66.9
Do. new (25)	37.6	d .3	....	37.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.1	d1.0	....	....
Do. new (25)	98.2	d .3	98.9	98.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	.....	d .9	....	98.6
Do. new (37½)	.....	u .2	....	88.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.8	d .2	40.5	40.4
Toyo Rayon. new (50)	74.2	d .3	73.0	73.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.1	d .5	104.4	104.3
Do. new (37½)	90.3	d .2	89.9	90.1
O. S. K. (50)	95.9	d .6	....	97.3
Do. new ((37½)	82.3	d .6	....	95.6
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	87.1	d .3	81.9	....
Do. new (25)	53.5	d .1	53.5	53.4
Uraga Dock (50)	92.3	d .1	....	93.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.3	d .2	104.2	79.2
Hitachi Works (50)	73.1	d .1	....	73.8
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.1	d .9	....	....
Japan Fat (50)	67.3	u .5	67.9	66.5
Japan Automobile Ind.	73.0	....	71.5	72.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.1	d .5	....	63.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	80.5	....	81.6	82.5
Japan Nickel	50.1	d .5	....	49.2
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	61.5	d .3	60.4	61.0
Japan Piston Ring	....	d .9	77.9	78.5
Furukawa Elec. Ind.	117.3	d .7	117.1	117.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	128.0	d1.0	....	127.9
Japan Carbon	81.6	d1.2	81.9	81.7

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.1	131.7	131.1	131.8
N. Y. K.. old	105.4	105.5	105.3	105.0
N. Y. K., new	90.1	90.8	90.0	90.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.2	154.5	154.2	....
Do. new	98.1	98.5	98.1	98.5
Teikoku Rayon. n.	89.6	90.0	89.6	90.0
Osaka Stock. new	71.8	71.9	71.8	71.9
S. M. Railway	70.4	....	....	70.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.9
Hitachi Works	72.6	....	....	72.6
Japan Steel Tube	73.8	74.0	73.8	74.0
Japan Oil	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.5
Japan Mining	59.6	59.8	59.8	59.9
Manchurian Ind.	59.0	59.4	59.4	....

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.8	+ .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.4	+ .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.5	+ 20
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	90.0	+ .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	+ .05

SOON TO COMPLETE WARTIME FINANCING

National Monetary Control Body Created and Bank of Japan Enlarged

With the creation of the projected National Monetary Control Association and the forthcoming enlargement of the Bank of Japan, Japan's wartime financing structure will be completed in the near future. Although the Wartime Financing Bank started to function last Saturday as an agency further to improve industrial financing, no less importance than before will be attached to the Industrial Bank of Japan as well as other existing monetary institutions, says the Chugai, quoting the opinion of Government circles.

Some Government officials consider, continues the paper, that redoubled efforts should be made by commercial banks and trust firms toward the smoother extension of loans to industrial firms, on the ground that the wartime bank aims at the granting of monetary aid to those important factories which cannot obtain a supply of funds from ordinary financial bodies. The paper also points out that keen attention of economic leaders has been focussed on the adjustment of the wartime bank's relations with the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Wartime Financing Syndicate and other banking groups.

Industrial Bank Important

Referring to the "guaranteed loan system" of the Industrial Bank of Japan under which the chartered bank financed the productivity forward movement of designated national defense industrial firms, the journal states that the significance of the system has been diminished by the formation of the Wartime Financing Bank, but the Industrial bank will play a more important role as leader of most of the bankers syndicates. Debenture underwriters syndicates and corporate financing syndicates will be asked to cooperate with the wartime bank in industrial financing. In view of the increasing money demand from the national defense industry, the mission of these syndicates is expected to become further important.

The scale of the Wartime Finance Syndicate will, however, be narrowed to a great extent as a result of the establishment of the wartime bank and the projected National Monetary Control Association. It was last year that the syndicate was formed by the Industrial Bank of Japan, major commercial banks and leading trust firms with the mission to smooth the financing of the industrial productivity expansion move and the sustaining of stock prices above a reasonable limit. The steady upward swing of stock prices since late last year which was caused in reflection to the successful operations on the southern fronts, however, has made the syndicate feel that it is unnecessary to conduct open market operations.

NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY IN AIR RAIDS ASSURED

Canned Foods, Building Materials Stored in Scattered Places Round Cities

Both in foodstuffs and restoration materials every confidence may be placed in the measures taken by the authorities, it was assured by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry following the American air raids on Tokyo and a few other places Saturday.

Emergency steps have been completed for prompt distribution of rice, wheat, vegetables, fish and specially-stored canned foods and supply of harbor and bridge building materials. In important air defense cities, rice is stored in various scattered places while hard-tack and dry bread have been distributed in various cities throughout the country to be delivered at once at need.

A "food defense corps" was formed on November 1 last year sponsored by the Army, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and Home Office. Its members are rice dealers' associations of the prefectures throughout the country and the total membership now numbers 500,000. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has stored up canned agricultural and marine products in various scattered areas and the official prices of these canned goods have been considerably lowered for emergency purposes. When the prefectural governors give the word, the corps members will distribute the foodstuffs so that all will receive supply without fail.

The Japan Lumber Company has stored up lumber in various places outside port and industrial cities so that emergency barracks may be built at short notice.

SWEDEN HAS NEW PLAN

5-Year Defense Project Is Submitted To Parliament

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—A five-year plan for Swedish national defense was submitted by the Government to Parliament yesterday.

Parliament has been requested to vote an appropriation of at least 3,800,000,000 Swedish kroner for carrying out the plan.

Since the estimates were based on prices as they were in 1941, it is expected that additional sums will have to be appropriated later when the plan is enforced.

BUSINESSMEN OF THE HOUR

Viscount Masatoshi Okochi Is Fuehrer of Industrial Machinery Control Association With 600 Members Covering Wide Range of Activities

In modern times there is very little to choose between daily necessities and war requirements, and for this reason a total war cannot be successfully conducted unless the daily necessities of the people are well taken care of, in the opinion of Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Industrial Machinery Control Association.

Viscount Okochi favors nationalization of the entire industrial machine industry in order to obtain the highest efficiency in control and production, but for the present he prefers to go slow and make the best use of the small and medium scale machinery and machine tool manufacturers.

The Viscount is a member of the House of Peers, president of the Institute for Physico-Chemical Research, chairman of the Riken Heavy Industrial Company, Riken Optical Company, Riken Industrial Machine Company, Riken Rubber Industry Company and director of many other sister companies. He studied both in France and Germany and holds the degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Interviewed by a scribe of the Oriental Economist, Viscount Okochi said:

I.M.C.A. Covers Wide Field

"The Industrial Machinery Control Association covers a wide range of machinery. In fact, it controls all machinery outside the domain of other machine control associations, ranging from motors of all kinds, scientific machinery, mining, iron manufacturing, artificial oil, ship building machineries and machines for port facilities and so forth.

"In direct ratio to the wide field to be handled by the Association its membership is also very great. At present the membership reaches 600, which is expected to increase in the near future. Some of them, however, have to be ruled out, because those who are not qualified to become members of the Industrial Control Association are at present included. For instance, industrial machine firms who are only catering to orders and who are not actually manufacturing machines are included in the list of members. The sieving will be done, not according to the amount of capital employed but with particular importance attached to the technical ability and features of each manufacturer," he said.

Important Mission of Body

Viscount Okochi continued, "Should perchance the production of machinery decrease after the formation of the Industrial Machinery Control Association that would be a serious failure. Therefore, if more iron or copper, for instance, is required, every effort must be made by the Control Association to increase the production in close concert with the Metal Control Association or the Iron and Steel Control Association. Furthermore, if and when the development of natural resources in the southern regions gets under way, it would become necessary for the Industrial Machinery Control Association to see to it that the manufacture of machines required for mining, oil collecting, transportation facilities, and loading and unloading facilities be increased at a high pitch. Another point that should be borne in mind is the possibility of the inability of the Shipbuilding Control Association to meet the ever increasing demand for machinery equipment on vessels, and in such an eventuality the Industrial Machinery Control Association must come to the aid of the Shipbuilding Control Association.

Small and Medium Manufacturers

"Revamping of the machinery industrial structure is another important mission placed on the shoulders of the Industrial Machinery Control Association," he went on, "More and more machinery are required in wartime, but there may be some manufacturers who might be compelled to remain idle on account of shortage of necessary materials. This can be avoided by rationalization of the supply and smooth distribution. This is one of the most important duties of the Association. Should there be any manufacturer whose business cannot be maintained from the technical point of view, he must be eliminated, but, in my opinion, even such people can be used to good advantage if correct leadership be extended to them.

"Even small manufacturers can be used to good advantage as subcontractors. Large factories have now orders on hand, which will take them a few years to execute, while small plants are thrown out of business. If this lack of balance is corrected, both large and small factories will be greatly helped. Besides, it is no criterion that large factories can make any and all kinds of machinery if given the necessary materials and orders. There are items which they cannot make but small factories can do, and in these instances the latter must be mobilized. Small factories have their own equipment and labor, and these should be employed to the benefit of all concerned," emphasized the Viscount.

"Moreover, 40 percent of the production of the machine industry of Japan is made by the small factories, and for this reason if we shut them, Japan's production of machinery will be decreased by that much. Present requirements call for bigger and bigger production and not reduction. The important thing, therefore, is to increase output and for this aim every available source must be explored.

Favors Nationalization

"The best and most effective way to strengthen control is to nationalize the entire machinery industry of Japan. Recently approximately 30 machine tool manufacturers were placed under the control of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, but this is not state control of the manufacture of machine tools but merely control over the accounting and the cost of production. State leadership should be extended to the production end of the business if real state management of factories is desired. But under the existing conditions, it is easier said than done, and, after all, under the prevailing conditions it is best for the Control Association to effect the control.

"In these days of total warfare the margin between daily necessities and war materials is pared very thin. In the Great War the production of war materials in Germany did not slacken at all, but it was faced with paucity of food and clothing for the people. That was the principal reason why Germany had to bow down. Accordingly, as much importance should be attached to the supply of daily necessities under wartime as to the war requirements," the Viscount concluded.

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P.I. COTTON GROWING WILL BE DEVELOPED

Five-Year Industrial Program Launched to Attain Self-Sufficiency in Sphere

Of all the southern developments that of the cotton industry in the Philippine Islands will be started shortly on the basis of a five-year cotton industrial program recently formulated by the Japanese Army, and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry which decided to give preferential rights to the enterpreneurs detailed for the plantation of cotton in the southern regions for the supply of necessary fertilizers, the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun learns.

The entrepreneurs for the plantation of cotton in the Commonwealth and other regions in the South Seas are expected to complete their plans for the first part of the five-year program within the current year, according to the paper which also reports necessary seeds will be supplied from Taiwan, Chosen and North China.

Southern Cotton Outlook Bright

The Japan Cotton Plantation Association will chiefly act as a medium for the supply of farm implements, cotton seed and fertilizers, while part of the capital required will be financed by the Southern Development Bank according to the paper which adds that great hopes are being held out for the activities of the Japanese cotton growers in the southern regions, especially in the Philippines, as labor is plentifully available in the southern regions, and once the actual plantation of cotton in these regions gets under way it will mean a great boon to the inhabitants.

Plans for growing cotton in areas outside the jurisdiction of the Japanese Military Administration in the southern regions are also being pushed by those who are interested in the cotton industry, and these will also make headway very shortly, the paper reports.

It is also planned that in view of the great importance of the cotton industry and the sufficiency of the sugar output in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, some of the sugar cane fields in the Philippines will be turned into cotton fields to secure self-sufficiency of cotton for the co-prosperity orbit.

U.S. Takes Over Shipping

The United States Government took over the managing right of all shipping on April 18, as a result of which requisitioned vessels will operate by owners in the capacity of Government representatives, it was announced by Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, according to an Asahi Shanghai dispatch quoting a Washington report, Sunday. Already 75 per cent of all United States shipping has been requisitioned by an administrative order, so the present measure was taken against only several hundred vessels, adds the report.

U.S. Shipping Rates Up

A 16-42 per cent raise of shipping rates was permitted by the U.S. Government to ship companies to be applied to voyages between ports of the Pacific coast and Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, reports a Miyako Shanghai dispatch dated Sunday quoting Washington information via Buenos Aires.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942

The Laval Cabinet

The news of Pierre Laval forming his cabinet is received here with genuine pleasure. His accession to power is considered as a proof of France starting out along a new constructive line after a couple of years' "forked diplomacy."

The government created at Vichy under the terms of the Franco-German truce treaty of June 25, 1940, was internally divided from the outset. This division of opinion was seen with regard to Germany. One section of opinion held that France's revival should be accomplished through all-front collaboration with Germany. This group was led by Pierre Laval. The opposed body of opinion was led by Marshal Petain who, although alive to the need of cooperation with Germany, proposed to carry out such policy with restriction and reserve.

Marshal Petain, after his assumption of duty as President, worked with the consistent aim of keeping France out of the war. Therefore, French cooperation with Germany was confined to economic lines. He insisted on neutrality as far as the military policy is concerned. His attitude was supported by the majority of the Vichy cabinet of the time. Above all, General Weygand, whose political influence in France was second only to that of President Petain, repeatedly stressed the need of the French army asserting its independent position, and advocated the neutrality of the French colonies. In these circumstances Pierre Laval was obliged to quit the political stage of Vichy.

President Petain, although supported by his colleagues and the greater portion of his countrymen, failed in his grasp of reality. At least he proposed to follow the lines which were hardly practicable in the state of affairs in which he found himself at the time and later. The situation he faced was incompatible with his political idea. First of all, the truce with Germany had terminated the hostilities between France and Germany, but not those between Germany and Britain. Germany is still at war with Britain. While this state of war continues, France must be of vital importance to Germany. This importance comes of the geographic position of France. Germany's strategy turns upon bases in North France and those on the western coast. Germany could never relinquish her bases there without heavy sacrifice, to say nothing of their surrender to her enemy's hands.

The main difficulty of President Petain's policy is seen in the physical incapacity of France to keep herself neutral. It may be more appropriate to say that France can stay out of the war only as long as she holds the military power of Germany behind her. It is almost plain that once the German troops were gone from France, her territory would be open to British invasion. This may be said in the light of what happened in Syria which forms a keypoint in the defenses of southwestern Asia. Nor can it be denied that Germany's position regarding the Middle East today is much the worse for the French surrender of Syria to British arms.

Britain has always had her covetous eye on French west Africa, especially the French base of Dakar. More recently British forces attempted to make a landing at St. Nazaire. These episodes all bear testimony to the strategy which is always foremost in the minds of British leaders. In the face of these plain facts, Germany has no alternative but to seek French collaboration along some military lines. The importance of French bases for German arms was seen from the outset, as the springboard for action against the British Isles. This importance has many times multiplied now that the war of the European continent has spread out not only to the Balkans but to Soviet Russia.

British influence was expelled from the continent at an early stage of the war owing to the marvelous success of German arms. One undisputable benefit of the British withdrawal was seen in the continent escaping involvement in a protracted war. Had the Anglo-German war continued on the continent, the suffering of its inhabitants would have been measureless. True, the continent in no small portion is still war-ridden, but, none the less new construction is already under way over an extensive area. This new construction is seen only where German arms assure peaceful conditions of life, and where German direction can show the way for new enterprise.

France, because of her position on the continent, could not possibly remain remote from its reconstruction. In fact, her own revival could never be conceived independent of such constructive activity. France, however, has been barred from participation in the new enterprise chiefly because of the interference offered by Britain and her allies. As long as France fails to overcome this interference, she can never follow the line which alone makes for her welfare under the existing conditions of Europe.

In confining her cooperation with Germany to the field of economies, France took an anomalous position. Her peculiar position may be brought out clearly in contrast with those of other continental countries which now support German arms as allies. It is fantastic to say that France alone could remain out of the war when her interests are extensively interwoven with those of the countries now fighting on the side of Germany.

Stern reality now compels France to take decision. The obscurantist policy to which the Vichy Government has adhered through these two years has become untenable. The movement of European politics which forced General Weygand off the field some time ago has now driven Admiral Darlan to the political background. With the retirement of all these negative influences, the Vichy regime is at length embarking on a new path to reconstruction under the leadership of Pierre Laval who has always stood for full cooperation with the Reich. This was seen even as early as 1931 when he was prime minister. He invited German Chancellor Bruening for a conference at Paris. In 1935 Premier Laval visited Rome for a personal conference with Premier Mussolini. His proposal for cooperation with the Axis only failed because of British engineering.

That was just a decade ago. Pierre Laval, restored to power, again finds himself in a position to pursue the policy of which he has never stood in doubt. His success is earnestly to be hoped for. For there is no doubt but that every effort he puts forth will be toward the goal of new construction and peace in Europe, the undertaking progressing there in unison with that in which we of East Asia are all vitally interested.

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

The volcanoes are the most conspicuous feature of the landscape of the Philippines but there is less volcanic activity in the whole group than in a single Hawaiian island. However, all gradations of volcanoes can be seen, from the almost perfect cone of Mayon to old, worn down volcanic stocks whose present form gives little indication of their origin.

The several distinct volcanic areas are that of southwestern Luzon (the provinces of Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and a portion of northwestern Tayabas); that of southeastern Luzon; the mountain region in Camarines Norte; Negros; Mindanao; Jolo; and a few others. Seismic disturbances are common.

Animals of Ceylon

The tiger is not found in Ceylon, but the leopard (Felis pardus) and several smaller wild cats are common. The only carnivore ordinarily dangerous to man is the Sloth Bear (melursus ursinus) found in the wilder parts. Jackals (Canis lanka), Otters (Lutra lutra), Palm Cats (paradoxurus) and several species are found, also a Porcupine (Acantlion leucurus) and a Hare (Lepus singhala). The Dugong (Halicore dugong) occurs in the shallow seas to the north and northwest of the island and is captured for food to some extent. The only representative of the Edentata is the Pangolin (Manis crassicaudata).

A Year Ago Today

April 21, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

"I did not at all expect this Neutrality Pact. Negotiations in this connection were finished in about 10 minutes," declared Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, in an interview with newsmen, who met him at the border city of Manchouli en route to Japan from Europe. "Although this was not originally included in the itinerary of my tour to Europe, I paid a courtesy call on Josef Stalin and Viacheslav Molotov to express my thanks for the warm entertainment accorded to us by the Soviet authorities and this led to the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the Soviets," he said.

Deep mystery surrounded the sudden death of the Greek Premier, Alexander Koryzis in Athens in the face of the rapidly approaching German blitzkrieg. Official sources in Athens revealed that the Premier had committed suicide by shooting himself because of "Greece's unequal struggle with Germany."

King George, the Greek monarch, was unable to find a leader to take over the reigns of the Government and decided to temporarily undertake the task himself. In the meantime, the Government clamped severe restrictions on the city, including the prohibiting of all meetings to prevent hysteria during the Government change.

AUSTRALIA NOW FACES ALARMING WAR OUTCRY

British Aid to Repay Country's Loyalty Doubtful

Frankfurter Zeitung

"The war menace to Australia has become more obvious, greater and deadlier than ever before. Whoever does not recognize this danger, has lost all sense of reality", a passage in a recent declaration of the Australian Prime Minister reads.

This alarming outcry is characteristic of the feelings of fear and anger at having been left in the lurch by the mother country, which are becoming apparent in Australia's recent appeals for help. People are beginning to realize that the assistance Australia granted to England has weakened it considerably, so that today it is more helpless than would have been necessary otherwise. The recalling of all Australian pilots from the various war theaters, in particular from North Africa, is one of the measures, taken by the Australian Government, which must partly be ascribed to Australia's endangered military position and partly to the prevailing sentiment of its population.

This decision, however, like so many others, is of no practical value because it was taken too late. In any case it is no longer possible to recall the Australian troops which had been dispatched to bolster the defense of Singapore and which are now lacking at home. In urgent appeals for help immediate deliveries of airplanes and other war materials are demanded while at the same time it is pointed out that, by sending her war material production to distant war theaters, Australia had deprived itself of necessary armaments. These appeals are not only directed to London, but also to President Roosevelt.

Pacific War Neglected

Churchill has to put up with Australia's openly turning toward the United States. He also has to swallow the statement of the Australian War Minister, that London had neglected the Pacific war theater. He finally has to put up with the Australian Government's demand for a Pacific war council in which the Dominions would have their own representatives.

Australia is justifying her demand for an increased influence on strategic matters, involving the Pacific area, by declaring that no nation was in a position to stake its future on the infallibility of a single man—a clear disavowal of Churchill's dictatorial methods. Today Australia has to rely upon its own resources which are not very great. As much as the determination to continue the war at England's side has always been stressed in Australia, it is quite obvious, that the wasting of Australian troops in dubious enterprises in the Mediterranean area and in the Near East has embittered the public to the utmost. People are also severely criticizing Australia's having put too much faith in London's war policy which had completely neglected Australia's interests. Australia had become an arsenal of the Empire, but the means of this arsenal are now most urgently needed at home.

That the time of waiting for British help is past and that Australia would have to help herself, has recently been stated there. How little chance there is of United States help is also becoming increasingly clear. The battle of the Atlantic is considered as more important by the American Navy than that of the Pacific. Communication lines with England must be kept up at any price. As England's policy, depending on Washington and pursuing England's interests first, will follow the same line, Australia's claims will go unheeded. In the lonely Dominion voices can already be heard which are asking whether England intends to repay Australia's loyalty in this manner, and whether there is really still a unity within the British Empire.

Gems of Truth

The most happy man is he who knows how to bring into relation the end and the beginning of his life.—Goethe

Ability and necessity dwell near each other—Pythagoras

When firmness is sufficient, rashness is unnecessary.—Napoleon

The art of flatterers is to take advantage of the foibles of the great, to foster their errors, and never to give advice which may annoy.—Moilere

Let us not disdain glory too much; nothing is finer, except virtue.—The height of happiness would be to unite both in this life.—Chateaubriand

What I admire in Columbus is not his having discovered a world, but his having gone to search for it on the faith of an opinion.—Turgot

Much knowledge of divine things is lost to us through want of faith.—Heraclitus

Physical evils destroy themselves, or they destroy us.—Rousseau

The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.—Junius

We cannot do evil to others without doing it to ourselves.—Desmahis

What must be shall be; and that which is a necessity to him that struggles, is little more than choice to him that is willing.—Seneca

A strict belief in fate is the worst kind of slavery; on the other hand there is comfort in the thought that God will be moved by our prayers.—Epicurus

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AMERICA PLACED IN DILEMMA MENACED BY WARTIME CRISIS

Efforts of Roosevelt Administration End in Smoke; Public Confused Without Knowing Truth

By MASAMOTO KITADA

Part I

From Contemporary Japan, April issue, 1942

Before the start of the Pacific war President Roosevelt, relying on his country's huge armament programs and vast material resources, came to the hasty conclusion that in case of a Japan-American clash, the armed forces of the United States would be quite capable of defeating Japan. He did not conceive for a moment that the latter, defying ordinary calculations, would launch a devastating attack on the Hawaii naval station, the most formidable military base of the United States in the Pacific.

When on the first day of the outbreak of the war the Japanese Navy and Naval Air Force, staging daring attacks, crippled the fighting machinery of the Roosevelt Administration there, Washington's predesigned plans to carry out offensive combats became more than impossible; in fact, the Hawaiian disaster spelled the doom of Washington's Pacific supremacy, for it had grossly underrated the striking power of Japan, being blinded by its quantitative strength and perfectness of theoretical strategies.

The Pearl Harbor debacle not only shocked the White House, but the entire America. And when this appalling catastrophe was swiftly followed by the loss of the Philippines, Wake and Guam, the international public began to ask: "Where is the American fleet?" These reverses conclusively proved that the American Navy was no match for the Japanese Fleet, nor were the "flying fortresses," the pride of the American air force, strong enough to withstand the withering fire from the Japanese sky hawks.

Inexhaustible Resources Secured

To America, from the beginning of the war the Japanese assaults have been, as a matter of fact, quicker than the so-called blitzkrieg actions. Within a brief space of three months Japan has not only occupied Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Batavia and Rangoon, but has reduced Malaya, Lower Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea, thus securing almost inexhaustible material resources to prosecute the war.

Now that the United States has lost her vital supplies from the South Sea regions, she is feeling the pinch of material shortage groaning under the pressure of the Japanese blockade. It is, indeed, an irony of fate that America who tried to blockade Japan by tightening the so-called ABCD military encirclement ring against the latter has in turn been thoroughly cornered by the Japanese armed forces.

However, it has to be remembered that President Roosevelt is a wishful optimist. Reposing confidence in the monetary power and productive capacity of the nation, he is assuming that the real war would begin in 1943. Hence, he has made Congress approve gigantic wartime appropriations to outbid the armament construction capability of the Axis Powers. He has not only brought almost all the anti-Axis nations to his side, but is converting the entire American industrial fabric into a munition depot, urging at the same time the American people to redouble their efforts so that the ultimate victory shall be won by the "Democracies."

Declaration of War

At dawn on December 7, 1941, American time, when President Roosevelt was informed of the Japanese naval attack on Pearl Harbor, he, as Chief Executive, immediately ordered the Army, Navy and air force of the United States to take prompt actions in accordance with the pre-arranged plans. At 8 o'clock the same morning Colonel Stimson, Secretary of War, mobilized the whole American Army, placing all the military bases, not only in the American mainland, but also in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans on a war-footing. It was announced that President Roosevelt would assume personal command of all the armed forces of America with his headquarters set up in the White House. Simultaneously, an urgent session of Congress was convened and the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively adopted resolutions, declaring war on Japan with votes of 80 to 0 and 388 to 1.

When the Pearl Harbor debacle became widely known to the general public in America, disquietude and confusion began to mount throughout the country, especially in the west coast where rumors started circulating regarding Japanese air raids. For instance, a blackout was enforced in San Francisco on the night of December 8, when many cases of traffic accidents occurred, culminating in the fatal shooting of a woman by a policeman. Blackouts were also enforced in New York and Washington, resulting in a number of traffic accidents.

Confusion Increased

Meanwhile, the Washington authorities tried to smokescreen the Pearl Harbor disaster by withholding publication of the names of those killed and injured. Moreover, they attempted to dispel popular unrest by handing out fabricated reports of the sinking of Japanese aircraft carriers and battleships. Nevertheless, the people began to sense the truth, with the consequence that confusion and wild rumors increased to the utter consternation of the Roosevelt Administration.

Because of internal unrest President Roosevelt on December 10 in a radio speech was obliged to admit frankly the American losses in Hawaii. On that occasion he pointed out to the American nation the gravity of the situation and urged the people to be prepared for a prolonged warfare, by exercising economy in their daily life. Even then the nervousness continued to prevail, leading to outbursts of criticism against the defense measures of the Government.

On December 16 the American Congress adopted a legislation, empowering the Chief Executive with emergency powers to reform the administrative machinery of the Federal Government, to censor all communications to be sent from or to be received in the United States and to restrict, control or forbid international transactions of the country. In accordance with this emergency measure, a Presidential decree was issued on December 17, setting up a board of censors entrusted with the task of suppressing all informations beneficial to the enemy.

Communications Restricted

Again on January 5, 1942, telephone and telegraphic communications were subjected to restriction, while such communications with the enemy-occupied areas were placed under rigid control. The use of codes in telegraphic messages was banned and only English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages were prescribed as valid for telephone and telegraphic communications. In addition, various restrictions were brought into force for the control of commodities in the country.

The 77th Congress which adjourned last Christmas reopened on January 5, and the following day President Roosevelt in a general message stressed his firm resolve to prosecute the war against Japan. In his budget message sent to Congress on January 7 he requested the Legislature to approve mammoth appropriations which, he asserted, were necessary to manufacture armaments indispensable for the prosecution of the war, as well as for increasing industrial production.

It has to be admitted that the United States is slow making all necessary preparations to wage a long-drawn-out war with Japan. The suspense prevailing in the country soon after the outbreak of the war has disappeared with the general populace regaining their usual composure. Not only the America First Committee, the stronghold of the Isolationists, was dissolved on December 30, 1941, but Lindbergh who was the mainstay of that organization applied for enlistment in the air force, from which he had been expelled earlier. In other words, the war sentiment in the country is gradually becoming stabilized.

The labor organizations are no longer manifesting their open opposition to the Government. The A.F.L. and the C.I.O., the two major labor factions in the country, are now upholding the Administration in its policy with regard to the Pacific war. On January 16 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives designed to insure the production of military requirements, empowering the Government to pass death sentence on those who would attempt to hinder the prosecution of the war by means of sabotage or other subversive acts.

President Criticized

Although the situation has steadily become favorable to President Roosevelt, he is still being criticized by certain circles for the lack of war preparations in the country. Consequently, his close associates are busy giving explanations or working out plans to liquidate the adverse public opinion. A great sensation was caused when the French luxury liner Normandie caught fire on February 9, unleashing an open tirade against the Roosevelt Administration. And when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the first lady of the nation, resigned from the post of Vice-Chairman of the Civil Defense Board on February 21, American public opinion scored a decisive victory over President Roosevelt. These incidents clearly showed that the opponents of the Chief Executive were quite active.

Soon after the Hawaiian calamity, the United States established closer contacts with Britain, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, the Soviet Union and other "democratic" countries. The Allied war strategy, however, failed to materialize because of the destruction of the main body of the British Asiatic Fleet off Kuantan in Malaya, with the result that Prime Minister Churchill paid a hurried visit to Washington. On the other hand, the Washington Government notified its intention of holding a Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference and President Roosevelt announced that Sumner Welles Assistant Undersecretary of State, would represent the United States. On December 17 the Pan-American Committee met and decided that the forthcoming conference should be held at Rio de Janeiro starting from January 15, 1942. The following day Summer Welles, was formally appointed America's chief delegate to the forthcoming conference.

(To Be Continued)

Slight Hint

He: "What is the best way to make a girl believe you have good judgment?"

She: "Have you thought of proposing to her?"

READERS IN COUNCIL

'Later Letters of Lady Augusta Stanley'

To the Editor:

The following sidelight on English manners in the East is afforded by the "later letters of Lady Augusta Stanley." Lady Augusta's brother Frederick was British Minister in China in 1863, and wrote to her in one of his letters:—

"I am afraid we are in for a row with Japan—we shall not escape from this domination as long as our Government does not insist on our people behaving with more discretion in these Eastern countries. Non-official people in Japan are obliged to get out of the way of a Daimyo (sic) or to dismount when he passes and a party ought to have turned back when they saw him approaching. These rows always happen to our people, whose ideas are perverted by India and treat these nations as if they were conquered. I am afraid that the Government will find a Japanese war a more serious Enterprise than they have been made to believe by Alcock."

Elsewhere Sir Frederick Bonce writes:—

"Let him (Gladstone) beware of charlatans and impostors who talk of railways and telegraphs, as of projects which must at all hazards be forced down the throats of the Chinese. . . . These changes will only be a source of danger to our relations if they are "Exotic" and not the spontaneous products of Chinese Enlightenment. Our task is that of the schoolmaster who educates, not of the tyrant who imposes."

Unfortunately China too long continued to be a happy hunting-ground for "charlatans and impostors!"

Z.

Tokyo, April 20, 1942

Japanese Women Enjoy Life of Motherhood

In every land, it is with devoted hearts that women are fulfilling their roles as wives and as mothers. In the world's long history, countless stories have been handed down in many nations of the power and nobleness of mother love. . . stories that cannot be heard without evoking deep emotion.

Parentage and love for children are said to be instinctive among all living things; but it cannot be denied that modern human beings, who are forced to lead complex social lives, must expend great efforts and sacrifices in order to raise children. Yet, in this world, there is nothing more beautiful than the tender devotion of mothers filled with the lofty ideal of bringing up their children to become worthy men and women.

Although its customs and manners may vary greatly from those of the Occident, the Island Empire of Japan, too, is a land of gentle mothers. From morning till night they toil uncomplainingly for the sake of their little ones. Their lives are centered on their children's lives which, to the mothers, are the source of both joy and sorrow. It is in motherhood alone that they find life worth living; and for the sake of their children, the mothers are willing to offer all.

The women of Japan are not well known to the world. This is because they have not generally assumed active roles in the front ranks of society. Historically, of course, there have been instances in the past when one Empress assumed command of an armed expedition, while another Empress gave strong impetus to the advance of culture. In the brilliant Court era of 1,000 years ago, women stood on an equal footing with men to take active part in the glorious cultural life of the nation.

Later, however, with the coming of the feudal age and military statesmanship, a sharp cleavage occurred in the lives and duties of men and women. With the men so engrossed in warfare and the affairs of statesmanship that they were ever on the move, it became necessary for the women remaining at home to assume the entire responsibility for guarding the household and for bringing up the children. This paralleled the situation that arose during the feudal age in Europe.

Even with the passing of the feudal age and the return of the days of peace, the women of Japan kept to their homes. They continued to live in the belief that the homes constituted their realm, their sphere of activity.

In the Periodicals

Daito Bunka; a monthly publication of the Daito Culture Association, Tokyo. No. 95, April, 1942 (in Japanese): full of information concerning the study of culture.

The Shukan Asahi, No. 18 dated April 26, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. The weekly is featured by Ceylon Island Under the Control of the Imperial Forces, Shout for Victory at Bataan, War Correspondence from Burma, The Joint Funeral for the Nine War Heroes of the Battle of Hawaii.

The Sunday Mainichi, No. 16 dated April 26, 1942 (in Japanese). Osaka. Price, 15 sen. Feature articles: A Round-Table Conference for the New Traffic Moral, What Comes Next After the Operations in the Indian Ocean? and the Island of Ceylon Before the Invincible Japanese Navy.

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, No. 517 dated April 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun, Tokyo. The leading articles: America's Intermediation in the Anglo-Indian Negotiations, Wartime Finances, and the late Count Miyoji Ito and the Sino-Japanese War.

Koa Shuho; a weekly published by the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo, No. 6 dated April 15, 1942 (in Japanese). The leading articles: the Development of the General Election Campaign, the Brilliant War Results at Java, and an Index for the New Construction in the Southern Regions.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focused on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

Christ Meets John Bull

How it made rapid progress in unifying India with the call to liberty; how it broke out into violence at Bombay and Chauri Chaura; and how Gandhi, in the face of bitter criticism from his followers, withdrew the whole movement on the ground that it was degenerating into mob rule. Seldom in history has a man shown more courage in acting on principle in contempt of passing expediency and popularity. The nation was astonished at his decision; it had supposed itself near to success; and it did not agree with Gandhi that the method was as important as the end. The reputation of the Mahatma sank to the lowest ebb.

It was just at this point (in March 1922) that the Government, which had feared to touch him before, determined upon his arrest. Charging him with sedition, it sent soldiers to take him into custody. He made no attempt to elude or resist them; he asked his followers to make no protests or demonstrations; and he declined to engage a lawyer or offer a defense. His courtesy to all infected the Court, and the Judge treated him in the finest tradition of English chivalry. The Prosecutor charged him with being responsible, through his literary campaign, for the violence that had marked the outbreak of 1921. Gandhi's reply disturbed every precedent. He said, quietly:

"I wish to endorse all the blame that the learned Advocate-General has thrown on my shoulder in connection with the incidents in Bombay, Madras, and Chauri Chaura. Thinking over these deeply, and sleeping over them night after night, it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from these diabolical crimes . . . The learned Advocate-General is quite right when he says that as a man of responsibility, a man having received a fair share of education, having had a fair share of experience of this world, I should have known the consequences of every one of my acts. I knew that I was playing with fire, I ran the risk, and if I was set free, I would still do the same. I felt this morning that I would have failed in my duty if I did not say what I say here just now.

First Article of Faith

"I wanted to avoid violence. I want to avoid violence. Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed. But I had to make my choice. I had either to submit to a system which I considered had done an irreparable harm to my country, or incur the risk of the mad fury of my people bursting forth when they understood the truth from my lips. I know that my people have sometimes gone mad. I am deeply sorry for it, and I am therefore here to submit not to a light penalty but to the highest penalty. I do not ask for mercy. I do not plead any extenuating act. I am here, therefore, to invite and cheerfully submit to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you, Judge, is either to resign your post or inflict on me the severest penalty."

The Judge expressed his profound regret that he had to send to jail one whom millions of his countrymen considered "a great patriot and a great leader"; he admitted that even those who differed from Gandhi looked upon him "as a man of high ideals and of noble and even saintly life." Then he sentenced him to six years in prison. Gandhi's son Devandas followed him on trial, freely acknowledged his guilt of sedition, and asked for the maximum penalty.

Missionaries throughout India compared the proceedings to the trial of Jesus. Universally men said that the old question—what the world would do to Jesus should he return to earth—had been clearly answered: it would put him into jail. The English Bishop of Madras spoke without fear and without equivocation: "I frankly confess, although it deeply grieves me to say it, that I see in Mr. Gandhi the patient sufferer for the cause of righteousness and mercy, a truer representative of the crucified Saviour than the men who have thrown him into prison and yet call themselves by the name of Christ."

No Complaint Made

Gandhi was put under solitary confinement, but he did not complain. "I do not see any of the other prisoners," he wrote, "though I really do not see how my society could do them any harm." But "I feel happy. My nature likes loneliness. I love quietness. And now I have opportunity to engage in studies that I had to neglect in the outside world." He instructed himself sedulously in the writings of Bacon, Carlyle, Ruskin, Emerson, Thoreau and Tolstoi, and solaced long hours with Ben Jonson and Walter Scott. He read and reread the Bhagavad-Gita. He studied Sanskrit, Tamil and Urdu so that he might be able not only to write for scholars but to speak of the multitude. He drew up a detailed schedule of studies for the six years of his imprisonment, and pursued it faithfully till accident intervened. "I used to sit down to my books," he said later, "with the delight of a young man of 24, and

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

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REICH-FRANCE TIEUP ONLY ROAD TO PEACE, AVERS PIERRE LAVAL

Has Always Worked for Rapprochement, Says New Premier in Declaration

WARNS ON SOVIET MOVES

New Government Aims at Reform in Social, Economic And Cultural Life

Domei

PARIS, April 20.—A hand-grenade was thrown at Jacques Doriot, leader of the French Peoples Party, while delivering an address in an anti-Communist demonstration held at Rennes yesterday, it was learned here today.

The hand-grenade fell in the orchestra stalls where some material damage was caused and one person killed, it was said. However, Mr. Doriot appears to have escaped danger. The culprit reportedy made good his escape.

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 20.—The new French Chief of the Government, Pierre Laval, made a statement on Monday evening at Vichy which is of greatest importance. In the first instance he dwelt on Franco-German relations. He emphasized that, ever since he entered politics, he always had been in favor of a Franco-German rapprochement because that alone would be the sound basis for a European peace.

He declared: "I have always seized every opportunity for removing the misunderstandings which in the past had brought up these two peoples against each other so frequently. Moreover, in France, a real French policy should have been pursued keeping aloof from all foreign influences, influences which had their effect in the past and which, with the sole intention of stirring up differences of opinion among our people and to endanger the peace of our fatherland."

Mr. Laval then referred to the policy of Montoire emphasizing that, after her defeat, France experienced an "event without precedent in history namely to negotiate with a victor whose aim was not a misuse of his victory but who offered France a place in a new Europe which would have been worthy of her past.

"Since Montoire, that is, since October 1940, the war has spread to all continents and has obtained a new significance. To the reasons which caused us to choose a policy for the overcoming of the actual tension by cooperating with Germany there are today to be added more urgent reasons. The gigantic battle which Germany is today fighting against Bolshevism is expanding the scope of the war and is revealing its actual meaning. Do you, Frenchmen, really believe that Soviet Russia" will stop at our frontiers after it has turned to them? In the past I never yielded to foreign influences and this explains amply why England with such a passionate hatred worked against my efforts and myself. This was particularly the case at the time when I tried, together with Italy, to find a political basis on the Mediterranean question. But this threat cannot prevent me from pursuing my policy of reconciliation with Germany because I arrived at this policy exclusively out of concern for the fate of France to whose interests my work has been and always will be devoted."

At the beginning of his address Pierre Laval spoke of the responsibility he had taken on himself by becoming the Chief of the Government. He declared that he had felt strong enough for this task because he had not been responsible for France's defeat. He then turned to the French people for whom he promised to do all he could to overcome distress and shortcomings. He stressed the difficulties which his Government would have to shoulder declaring "The Government cannot promise you a return of the good old days instantly but the Government will not miss any opportunity of supplying you with the necessary food."

In this connection he appealed to the French peasants asking them to

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WIRELESS LINK REOPENS

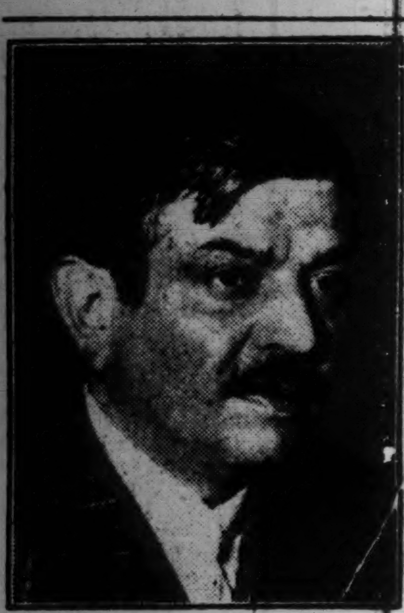
Japan-Portugal Service Available From Sunday

The International wireless service between Japan and Portugal, which had been suspended since the outbreak of the European War, was reopened Sunday, and the language to be adopted has been decided to be Japanese only, reports Domei.

The wireless service is available between 5:00 and 9:00 p.m. every day and the fee is ¥110 for each conversation of three minutes, but on Saturday the fee is ¥70.

The fee for the second or more conversations is each a third of that for the first conversation.

Man of the Hour



Premier Pierre Laval

ELECTION TO GO ON REGARDLESS OF RAID

Lively Contest for Lower House Seats Predicted as Day Nears for Voting

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa announced that the general election of the members of the House of Representatives will be held on April 30 as scheduled, even though enemy planes might raid the country on that day.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, after receiving reports from all prefectures has calculated that 75 per cent of the 466 recommended candidates are sure of election. That is to say 349 will be elected out of the total number of recommended candidates, leaving only 117 seats for free candidates.

The recommended candidates consist of 235 present members, 18 former members and 213 new men. Of a total of 253 of present and former members of the House of Representatives, recommended by the Council, 182 are reported to be sure of election, while 59 are possible of election. If 60 per cent of those possible is elected, the total elected number will reach 210.

On the other hand, of 213 new men recommended, 41 are sure of election while 130 are possible. If 91 or 70 per cent of those possible are elected, the total elected number of new men recommended would reach 132.

Thus, the total number of candidates recommended, who will be elected according to this calculation will be 349 or 75 per cent of the total of 466. This calculation is said to be made very conservative, and the success of the recommended candidates would actually be much better. If 80 per cent of the total number is elected, that will mean the election of 370 to 380 recommended candidates out of 466.

54 Have No Chance

As regards those recommended, 54 are said to have no prospect of election, and they are 12 former and present members, and 42 new men.

Total Candidates

New Men	685
Present members	366
Former members	27
Total	1,078
(Recommended candidates 466)	

Candidates by Groups

Present members:	
Yokusan Domei	233
Doko-kai	28
Koa Domei	27
Giin Club	13
Independents	35
Others:	
Toho-kai (including 4 present members)	41
Sekisei-kai	12
Kokusui-taishuto	5
Dai Nippon-to	3
Kenkoku-kai	1
Independents	354

18 MORE ALLIED VESSELS LOST TO U-BOAT RAIDERS

131,000 Additional Tonnages Sunk—Convoy in Arctic Reported Smashed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 20.—New German submarine successes have been announced by a special bulletin of the German High Command. Of the East coast of North America and in the Caribbean Sea 18 enemy ships totaling 131,000 gross register tons were sunk. One German submarine also bombarded the oil deposits at Curacao and set them on fire. German submarines, in cooperation with the air force, sank two enemy ships totaling 12,000 tons sailing in a convoy in the Arctic. One of these ships was a tanker. On this occasion, three additional vessels were damaged and several accompanying warships were hit.

Another German submarine torpedoed a steamer at the pier of Beirut sinking it while another submarine bombarded the electrical works in Jaffa.

CLAIM BY HOPKINS ON RISE IN SHIPPING RIDICULED BY REICH

Lease-Lend Expeditor Forgets More Vessels Lost Than Built

OPINIONS SPLIT IN BRITAIN

Anti-War Group and All-Out Effort Adherents Fighting For Power

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, April 19.—Harry Hopkins, coordinator of the United States Lease-Lend Aid Program, recently visited American troops stationed in North Ireland, and stated that the war has passed the stage of production and entered that of a decisive battle. He also mentioned that the shipbuilding program in the United States was in great activity to supplement shipping shortage.

However, German circles are criticizing his statement as contradictory and have said:

"Since the outbreak of the war, Japan, Germany and Italy have destroyed 20,000,000 tons of Allied ships, including many warships that could hardly be replaced.

"Harry Hopkins proudly mentions the activity of the United States shipbuilding industry, but he forgets to discuss the past tonnages lost and what is daily being lost.

"The daily loss of ships in the Atlantic alone far surpasses the Allied shipbuildng capacity. Thus, Mr. Hopkins' statement is only for domestic propaganda."

British Opinion Divided

Britain is now suffering from two kinds of extremist views, one opposing the execution of the present war, and the other urging a positive offensive, it was revealed by a Lisbon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi, Sunday.

Those opposed to the war, according to the dispatch, are led by a certain MacGovern, M.P., and chairman at the annual meeting of the International Labor Party, who was recently reported as having said at a meeting to the following effect:

"This year will be both painful and tragic to the British Government which will be confronted with a fierce anti-war move in the nation.

"The current war was started by capitalists and it is deeply regretted that Mr. Stalin was led into the hostilities by capitalistic imperialists. We must first overturn the British capitalists and then appeal to the laborers in Germany and other Axis countries.

"The motive of the present hostilities, after all, is to seize sources of oil and rubber. It is not war for democracy against fascism as has been propagandized. As far as Britain is concerned, the war will not be over before a socialistic government displaces that of Winston Churchill."

This Labor leader's pronouncement was soon followed by the election to Parliament from Cardiff of Secretary for War Sir Edward Grigg who garnered 10,000 votes and defeated his opponent, the International Labor Party's nominee Blockway, who gained 3,300 votes. The result was attributed to the heated support given by the Government to the War Secretary with the slogan "Any vote for the candidate of the anti-war International Laborite means one for Hitler." However, the fact that the defeated Blockway was able to secure nearly 3,000 votes shows that there are many among the electorate who support the anti-war campaign of the International Labor Party.

Jehovah's Witness Suppressed

Another thing, adding to the worry of the British Government, is the anti-war move started by a religious body called Jehovah's Witness. The order is strictly opposed to any activity related to the war. The authorities have sent many of its leaders to prison, but this religious movement is just as strong as ever.

There is, the dispatch further reveals, a tendency among some quarters of the nation to take the firm, positive view of complete and decisive execution of the present hostilities. These people maintain that the war as staged by Britain at present is by no means effective. The conduct of the war must not be limited to air raids and blockading operations, they declare. This move is strongly suspected to have been ushered in on the strength of a recent remark made by the Soviet Ambassador in London, who is reported to have stated, "Victory cannot be won merely through blockades and

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Field Post Office Opened

Domei

SURABAYA, April 21.—A Japanese field post office will be opened here tomorrow in the building of the former Dutch Property Control Bureau. For the time being, business will be limited to ordinary letters, post cards, postal savings and money orders.

Cooperative Effort on Bataan Front

Amid the tropical heat and dust, over tortuous pathless jungles, the Imperial Forces have steadily advanced to sweep the enemy from Bataan Peninsula. And behind this brilliant accomplishment is the pleasant aspect of Filipino cooperation. Shown above are some of the native residents pulling a gun carriage, shoulder to shoulder with the mighty men from Japan, somewhere in the wilds of Mt. Mariveles. (Photo by Cameraman Iwamoto. Censored by War Ministry).

NEW ASIA

Medical Aid for South

To aid the Japanese people fighting tropical climate and poisonous insects in the jungles in the southern regions for development purposes, the Taiwan Philanthropic Society supported by the Taiwan Government-General has decided to send groups of physicians and nurses to Hanoi and Saigon, the Yomiuri reported from Taihoku.

According to the present plan, a hospital will be established in Hanoi and Saigon, with a chief physician, two assistant physicians and eight nurses attached.

Antique Mine to Open

Domei

ILOILO CITY, April 20.—Amidst the mopping-up operations that are still going on in Panay Island, Japanese have already started exploration of the Antique copper mine, it was learned today.

Mineo Mori, Keichi Fujisawa and other experts sent by the Ishiwara Sangyo Corporation are now working at the Antique copper mine for the construction of offices, miners huts and gathering miners.

The copper mine is said to have an ore deposit of over 250,000 tons containing 5 per cent copper, which can be excavated by the open-cut mining method. Antique is located in the northwestern part of Panay Island.

'Pinch-Penny' Trait Shown

The Dutch and Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies fully exposed the miserly characteristic of those peoples when they showed reluctance to pay the registration charge which was decreed by Japanese administrators, according to an Asahi dispatch from Batavia, on Monday.

The Japanese Military Administration Department in the Dutch East Indies commenced, on Monday, the registration of the residents excepting native Indonesians in East Indies in the four greater cities, namely, Batavia, Surabaya, Bandoeng and Semalang.

The registration charge for Dutchmen is 150 and 80 Guilders, male and female respectively and 100 and 50 Guilders for Chinese male and female respectively. In exchange for payment, the Japanese Army promises the payers the protection of their lives and properties.

On this occasion, the Dutchmen clearly exposed their national character of stinginess which is so widely known by the term of "Dutch account." Some of them said to the Japanese officials, "We have lived here for the past 50 years. We cannot understand the reason why we should be charged

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CHUNGKING AGENTS SEIZED

Attempt to Blow up Kwangchow Telephone Bureau Unsuccessful

Domei

CANTON, April 20.—A band of Chungking terrorists threw hand grenades at the Kwangchow Telephone Bureau here at 11:20 a.m. today but no damage was done, and most of the culprits were arrested on the spot, it was announced by the Japanese military authorities here today.

The terrorists were agents belonging to Chungking's plainclothes corps, the announcement said, adding, that the futile attempt at terrorism was another desperate action on the part of the Chiang Kai-shek regime which is now on the verge of collapse.

Dying Private Valiantly Blasts Open Path For Advancing Comrades on Burma Front

Chungking troops put up fierce resistance during recent clashes with the Japanese Forces on the Burmese front, and the prolonged fighting gave rise to many acts of heroism, among which the gallant death of Superior Private Masamitsu Ueda of the Ofuji Corps will be remembered in history as paralleling that of the "Three Human Bombs" of the Shanghai Incident, according to a report from a Nichi Nichi correspondent from the Burmese front on April 20. The report follows:

Under the fierce onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, the Chungking troops in the Burma area were forced to retreat. The enemy forces put up a stiff resistance, however, and finally prepared their last stand behind the walls of a certain city in one of the battle sectors.

The walls of this city were 30 feet high, 10 feet thick, and built of red brick. It was impossible to wipe out the Chungking troops unless a portion of this city-wall was broken down.

Suicide Squads Formed

Commander Ofuji at once organized two suicide squads of five men each, and gave them the task of blowing a hole in the wall big enough for the Japanese infantry to charge through.

At 4 p.m., the first attempt was made. The enemy were taken unawares, and the first squad managed to make an opening in the wall without suffering any casualties. But the gap was not big enough to allow the infantry to charge through.

Two hours later, the second attempt was made. But this time, the enemy were on the look-out, and their attention was specially concentrated on the damaged portion of the wall. All their guns were trained in this direction, and it was impossible for even a stray dog to approach the wall without being at once subjected to a hail of shot and shell.

Superior Private Ueda and four others formed the second suicide squad. There was a railway line about 30 meters from the wall. The five men, carrying 20 kilograms of explosives each, dashed out from their lines and dived under a wagon on this railway. From here, they watch for an opportunity to rush out and hurl their explosives at the opening in the wall.

There was a slight lull in the firing, and the men dashed out. With only an asphalt road between them and their objective, there was absolutely no cover of any sort.

As the men ran desperately toward the opening in the wall it seemed as though the whole force of the enemy artillery fire was concentrated on them.

Among Enemy Bullets

Shells from the enemy trench mortars burst around them, and the machine-gunners behind the battlemented walls swept them mercilessly with their deadly barrage of red-hot lead.

The bullets thudded sickeningly into their defenseless bodies, and the men went down like ninepins. A bullet struck Private Ueda in the face. With blood spouting out from his wound, the valiant soldier gathered his failing strength, and in a last might effort, threw his explosives at the breach in the wall. As the missiles left his hand, the soldier fell, to rise no more.

An ear-splitting detonation shook the ground, and a cloud of smoke and dust enveloped the spot where the bombs had exploded.

Falling bricks and masonry thudded on the ground around the dead man, and the dust and smoke had scarcely cleared away before the infantry, with gleaming bayonets, charged into the breach.

Superior Private Ueda and his gallant comrades had not died in vain.

WELFARE MINISTRY AIDS VICTIMS OF RECENT RAID

Cabinet Council Approves Giving Financial and Material Help

The Welfare Ministry declared on Tuesday that the law for protection against wartime damage shall be applied to those who were affected by the air raid on April 18.

According to the statement issued by the Ministry, the sufferers from the enemy air raid shall be accorded special supplies of daily necessities such as food, clothing, bedding and also medical treatment in accordance with the wartime protection law, which was passed in the last Diet session and sanctioned for actual application at the Cabinet Council held today.

Those who have been driven into difficulties of living because of injuries caused by the recent air raid shall be given living allowances as well as financial assistance in child birth and recovery of occupation. Those killed or injured shall be allowed the death or casualty funds.

The authorities of the Welfare Ministry further announced in the statement that emergency measures have been taken for the benefit of the afflicted people and promised that the Ministry will not spare any efforts in the future to support them economically.

MANY CHUNGKING FORCES SURRENDER TO JAPANESE

Regiment Commanders Among 13,977 Reds as Revealed During March Campaign

Indicating a growing decline in the will to continue resistance, 13,977 Chungking soldiers surrendered to the Japanese Forces during March, the Asahi reports today, according to Domei.

These include those who surrendered in Shansi Province, in Hopei Province, on the Mongolian front, and in the Shantung Province.

During the same month, 1,643 Chungking and Chinese Communist troops were captured and 1,816 surrendered to the Japanese Forces along the lower reaches of the Yangtze.

Among those who surrendered were a large number of officers including regiment commanders and staff officers.

U.S. Opera Season Cancelled

Indicating the economic influence of the United States' losing war on the musical circles in New York, the Metropolitan Opera House in New York has been compelled to call off its annual performances for the coming fall season, the Nichi Nichi reported from Buenos Aires yesterday, quoting Associated Press dispatches from New York.

JAPANESE AIR RAIDERS STRAFE FLEEING ENEMY ON PANAY ISLE; LANDING ALSO MADE ON SIPORA

Remnants Are Bombed North of Cebu City By Plane Units

NEW ISLE OCCUPIED

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 21.—Japanese Army bombers, at dawn today, appeared over the mountainous region north of Cebu city and severely bombed the retreating enemy troops.

Last night, a group of Japanese Army planes flew over Panay Island and fiercely machine-gunned enemy forces retreating on the Panay plain.

All Japanese bombers returned to their bases after the successful raids.

Japanese Occupy Sipora

Japanese troops, operating on scattered islands off the western coast of the former Dutch East Indies, successfully landed on Sipora Island, in the Mentawi Island Groups off Sumatra, at 10 a.m. Thursday, the Nichi Nichi reported from a Japanese base in Sumatra yesterday.

Sipora is a jungle island, inhabited by 4,000 illiterate natives, the report said.

The Japanese now are advancing on North Pagi, south of Sipora Island, it was said.

'Scorched Earth' Policy Seen

Asahi Service

ILOILO, April 19.—Iloilo, the sugar capital where the entire production of Negros and Panay Islands, or approximately 70 per cent of the sugar output of the Philippines, is handled has been reduced to a stretch of burnt prairie as the retreating enemy forces set fire to all the buildings in the city.

In a bird's-eye view of the city from the roof of the City Hall, all that reflected in the eyes of your reporter were rows of steel and wooden frames of the buildings, columns of black smoke still being visible in many places.

At one part of the city, where a large sugar refinery is situated, huge stacks of sugar bales liquefied by the intense heat, were flowing on the street like a thick layer of lava.

Panay was the first Island where the Imperial Forces saw the thorough "scorched earth" tactics employed by the enemy, the lowest possible type of strategy sacrificing the entire property of the natives.

Attempted to Raze City

Losing the Bataan Peninsula, and with the fall of Corregidor hanging before their very eyes, the Americans, at the height of their mania, tried to reduce the sugar capital to a blazing inferno.

On entering the city, your reporter first of all was surprised by innumerable propaganda leaflets posted at conspicuous places, the phenomenon which could not be seen in either Manila or the Bataan Peninsula.

The natives, their dwelling houses reduced to ashes and deprived of provision, now fully realize the fact that they have been blindly moved by the vicious American propaganda, particularly now that they are being given warm treatment by the Imperial Forces.

Simultaneously, increasing their confidence in the Japanese officers and men, the natives are fast adopting antipathy toward the Americans.

The Japanese residents in Iloilo, who were rescued by the Imperial Forces from their internment camp located about 60 kilometers northeast of Iloilo, stood dumbfounded at first at the sight of their homes and businesses, which they had established through years of toil, in pitiful shambles.

However, burning with the spirit of reconstruction, they are currently cooperating with the officers and men as interpreters or common laborers in bringing back the former status of the city.

Cites Filipino's Heroism

The lighting system in the city is to be resumed from April 22, but behind such rapid resumption of services is hidden a story of a Filipino, who saved the power plant from American destruction through his presence of mind.

It was on the morning of April 16 when several armed men of the American forces stampeded into the power plant and attempted to blast the dynamo and set the building on fire. Jose Santos, 42, distribution manager of the power company, who stayed on at the plant met the suf-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Envoy to Iran To Return Home Soon As Relation Severed

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 20.—Hikotaro Ichikawa, Japanese Minister to Iran, and the 10 members of his staff, will leave Teheran shortly for Tokyo via the Caucasus, information from Teheran revealed here today. The Japanese Legation was closed as a result of the severance of diplomatic ties with Japan by the Iran Government under British pressure. Minister Ichikawa wished to go to Ankara but the Iran Government, apparently under British pressure, refused to comply to his request.

ENEMY RESISTANCE IN BURMA SMASHED

Daring Heroism of Imperial Troops Overcome Spirited Efforts by Allies

With the Imperial Forces continuing their steady advance against the troops of Chungking and Britain along the battlefronts of Burma, continual stories of Japanese bravery and heroism are daily reported. Following are two examples which explain the reasons for the successes that crown our war efforts in all areas of New East Asia.

That Chungking troops, to give them credit, are putting up a stiff resistance against the Japanese Forces on the Burmese front may be gathered from the report of a Nichi Nichi correspondent cabling from Rangoon on Monday, giving a graphic account of how a Japanese Unit captured an enemy stronghold on a hill after 15 hours of fierce fighting in the Burmese battle area.

Sergeant Hideo Hanada, one of the wounded heroes of this historic battle, describing his exploits said:

"On March 29, we received reports of the existence of an enemy entrenchment close to our position and with the aid of a native guide, we advanced toward this enemy stronghold.

"We came across the enemy at about midnight. Their stronghold was on a hill about 200 meters high, and they had prepared two or three separate lines of defense, one behind the other at intervals, so that the hill was well-nigh impregnable.

Charged Into Enemy

"From their superior position, the enemy could see us clearly, and they subjected us to extremely fierce fire. We charged the hill in spite of the deadly barrage and secured a corner of the hill.

"There was a white Lama tower on the hill with about five or six houses around it. The Chinese had converted this tower into a machine-gun nest and their deadly barrage did not ease for an instant.

"Seeing that our force was only a small one, the enemy changed their tactics and charged into us. Their artillery and machine-guns from the top of the hill continued to sweep us with a veritable hail of shot and shell. Men and horses went down like reaped corn.

"Three times, the enemy charged into us, and three times we stood our ground. The fighting continued without a break until dawn. By that time, we had managed to maintain contact with reinforcements and a general assault of the stronghold began.

"I examined the uniform of a dead Chinese soldier and found that the enemy was the 200th Division of the Chungking forces.

"'What the heck!' we thought. 'Down with them!' So we charged into them with renewed vigor and by three in the afternoon, the enemy broke down and fled. Subsequently, we captured the hill."

Tank Corps Smashed

One of the most severe battles was fought by the Imperial Forces in capturing a certain enemy base beyond Rangoon, in which officers and men, with gasoline bottles in their hands, charged defiantly against an enemy tank corps and forced them to scatter, leaving behind the twisted remains of tanks and hundreds of corpses, an Asahi correspondent reports from the firing line on the Burma front.

Led by Sub-Lieutenant Yasuda of the Army Press Corps, they left a certain base in Burma and proceeded toward the scene of severe battle. On reaching a certain undisclosed base, the correspondent, found to his surprise, that the conditions from here and onward were completely different, houses on either side of the road having been vacated and factories, burnt to the ground.

In the vicinity of a concrete bridge, he continues, he saw masses of twisted steel which once used to be en-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN IS ILL REPAID FOR TOILS IN BRAZIL

Long Years of Invaluable Efforts In Jungles Made Fruitless By New Move

The relentless attitude of the Brazilian Government, which not only has interned many of the 3,000 Japanese there but has also confiscated their lands and given them to the American Government is reported by the Asahi.

The efforts of the Japanese who have spent all these years in opening wild jungles have come to nought. Concerning the recent atrocity of the Brazilian Government, Motonao Ono, Managing Director of the Japanese-Brazilian Society stated as follows:

"The region along the Amazon River was a great jungle where no cultivation had ever been attempted. Seeing the possibility of opening the land, the South American Colonization Company leased 1,000,000 cho of the land in 1928.

"Behind this move lay the far-sightedness of the late Yamaharu Buto, who, seeing that Japan would have to supply herself with cotton, had President Fukuhara of the company go to Brazil to lease the land.

"Ten years of hard struggle followed. The 3,000 Japanese went into the jungle which had been untouched for thousands of years and began cutting down the trees. Malaria broke out. Fire started. Unexpected disaster made the struggle harder for them. However, the brave Japanese people fought on dauntlessly and finally succeeded in opening up the jungle. In a while, cotton, rice, and rubber plants began to sprout.

"Experiment after experiment were made and the colonists were just about to go into real cultivation when their lands were confiscated. The dream of the late Mr. Buto of supplying Japan's cotton demand has been broken only a step before its realization.

"A little after Para State was developed, The Amazonas Industrial Company leased 1,000,000 cho of land in Amazonas State, and President Uetsuka of the company went there himself to cultivate jute.

"Since Brazil had to import several million yen of jute from India annually for coffee and cocoa bags, many experiments had been made for jute cultivation so as to be able to supply her own demand. However, each had ended in failure, and all hopes had been lost, when Mr. Uetsuka after many trials finally succeeded in planting the plant along the Amazon River.

"The state government rejoiced over this success and had even allowed him many privileges. This jute cultivation was also about to go into full scale.

"The work done by the Japanese for Brazil is invaluable. But the only gratitude they received for all they have done is confiscation of their hard-worked land."

Enemy Resistance In Burma Smashed

(Continued From Page 1)

emy tanks reduced to such conditions by the terrific bombardment of our batteries. At a certain field hospital, he was fortunate in securing first-hand information regarding the battle, from Detachment Commander Misao Sato and Captain Jusuke Ito, who were injured during the conflict.

"Working in close collaboration with another unit," they told the reporter, "we reached a trifurcate road on the morning of March 29 when suddenly, we were showered with enemy fire from a distance of about 600 meters. A closer observation disclosed that the enemy consisted of a large contingent including 140 to 150 tanks and armored cars. We immediately opened fire in retaliation and succeeded in repulsing the enemy, but anticipating their counter-attack, we formed a position at the three-forked road and waited.

Liaison Corps Captured

"Toward 9 a.m., we noticed a motorcycle corps speeding toward our direction and captured them at once. They were members of the enemy liaison corps who were found to be in possession of an order to be relayed to another contingent. Not so long afterward, a large enemy force, led by an influential mechanized corps, speeded in our direction.

"Waiting until the enemy tank corps was only 50 or 60 meters away, our men, each armed with a bottle full of gasoline, charged into the on-coming tanks and started blasting them. The enemy, with the ferociousness of a trapped beast, fought back desperately, but finding our attack too severe to withstand, they cowardly resorted to the use of poison-gas, the bloodiest battle continuing until the following morning.

"Before the fighting spirit of our officer and men, however, tanks and poison-gas were of little effect, and the British forces were finally forced to retreat, leaving behind countless numbers of demolished tanks and corpses of their comrades."

Unfortunately, however, the reporter concludes, 14 men including Sergeant Eisaku Onda, Sergeant Seizo Sato, Corporal Katsumi Ide and others died gallantly during this battle.

'Mein Kampf' in Finnish

Transocean

HELSINKI, April 4.—A new edition of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" in Finnish has just been published. The book was first published in Finnish a year ago. Already 32,000 copies of the book have been sold.

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 21

CHUGAI—New French Cabinet and Its Attitude
NICHI NICHI—Successful Execution of Election
ASAHI—General Election

New French Cabinet and Its Attitude

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The accession to power of Pierre Laval, ardent advocate of German-French collaboration, tells why Britain and the United States have been so irritated about the recent Cabinet change in France. Fearing German-French rapprochement, those two nations have tried every possible means for their alienation. The United States, particularly, employing appeasement and intimidation policies side by side, tried hard to win France over to its side.

It is hardly necessary to speculate here concerning the future attitude of France toward the Allied nations. The appointment of Mr. Laval, whose return to power was feared most by the United States and Britain, as the head of the Vichy Government bespeaks the fact that their wishes and intentions were frustrated completely.

It was the force of circumstances which once made Mr. Laval leave the Cabinet post under Premier Marshal Henri P. Petain. It is the same force which made necessary his appointment as the Premier of France. Here we see an epitome of ever-changing international relations.

No matter how desperately the United States and Britain try to halt the German-French rapprochement, it is almost impossible to do so by leaving France as it is now. It is utterly unnatural. When one views calmly the prevailing situation confronting France both at home and internationally, it is clear that there is no other way but to cooperate with Germany for the national reconstruction of France. It is as natural as water finding its own level. The maintenance of strict neutrality may be possible theoretically, but it is practically impossible in reality.

The attitude taken by France since the conclusion of the truce agreement with Germany was quite obscure. It was undoubtedly forced by circumstances facing that nation, but the progress of time no longer allows the continuation of such an unclear attitude. If leaders of France really realize the significance of the prevailing situation, it must be clear to them what course of action must be taken by their country. Needless to say, there is no alternative but to join hands with the Axis nations and promote positively its collaboration with Germany.

The United States is reported to have urged France to maintain its strict neutrality vis-a-vis the present international situation. Since it is impossible for France to do so, however, it must now decide its attitude one way or another.

If France is really anxious of reconstructing itself, there is no alternative but to rely on the Axis nations and collaborate with them for the establishment of a New Order in Europe.

Particularly, in view of the fact that Britain is rapidly withering, we see no reason for France to hesitate in collaborating with Germany. Although there will likely be more meanderings before France is able to manifest its attitude clearly to the world, we can easily imagine the final outcome in this connection.

Successful Execution of Election

NICHI NICHI—Although there are two more days left before the deadline for notification, the list of candidates for the forthcoming general election is now practically completed with the closing of cancellations on April 19. With more than 1,000 candidates contesting, the forthcoming election will see one of the keenest competitions in the history of this nation's election.

The declaration of candidature by the so-called "new men" is undoubtedly greatly responsible for the keen competition in the coming election. Since it is hard to speculate on the possibility of their election, it is hardly possible to foretell the outcome of the general election.

As to the attitude of people toward the forthcoming polls, it is reported that comparatively less enthusiasm is shown by them thus far with a small number of people attending lecture meetings to hear policy speeches of candidates. We cannot, however, judge the general enthusiasm toward the election by comparing the number of people attending meetings with those in the days of party politics, when the so-called mob psychology was more dominant than pure interest in politics itself. The shortage of farm hands may be said as one of the reasons for the poor attendance at lecture meetings.

The air raids effected by the enemy on our land has affected the election movement slightly. But it will never be able to force us to change the election policy of the Government. As indicated in the statement of Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, Monday, the Government will carry out the election even during the air raid and only in case damage is caused will special emergency measures be considered. Since the forthcoming general election has a special significance for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, it must be carried out under any circumstances excepting special emergency cases.

The Government has been trying every possible means in order to check the abstention from voting. If the people find difficulty in picking up the best person because of the large numbers of candidates, they must vote for the next best. At any rate, for the establishment of a new Imperial Diet, the people are urged to do their bit by using their franchise effectively.

General Election

ASAHI—As of April 20, a total of 1,078 people had declared their candidature in the forthcoming general election, of whom 645 candidates never held seats in the House of Representatives previously, while 366 are holding seats at present and 67 were Diet members before. Of the total candidates, 466 have been recommended by the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kyogikai or the election recommendation body and 612 are so-called "free" candidates.

Of the 366 candidates who are holding seats in the Diet at present, 263 belong to the Yokusan Ginn Domei or the majority party in the House and the rest to four different minor parties. Besides, among new candidates, some of them belong to the Tohokai, Sekiseikai and several other small parties or groups.

Since more than 1,000 people of varied occupations and groups are running as candidates, the forthcoming election will naturally be one of the keenest in competition.

In view of the above situation, it is sincerely hoped that the Government and the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kyogikai in close cooperation will leave nothing to be desired in the execution of election for the construction of a new Imperial Diet. Enforcing strict control regulations irrespective of the recommended and free candidates, the Justice and Home Ministries authorities must endeavor for the election of men of high caliber demanded by the nation at present. Both the Government and people must exert themselves to the utmost for the construction of the framework of a new Imperial Diet.

PITSANULOK WILL BECOME NEW CAPITAL OF THAILAND

To Be Political and Cultural Hub of Country—Bangkok Is Business Center

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BANGKOK, April 18.—Pitsanulok has been decided as the site for the new capital of Thailand, and a 10-year construction plan will be shortly formed for preparing a new capital of the country.

As the site for a new capital, Lopburi and Ayutia where Nagamasa Yamada, famed Japanese pioneer, had resided were mentioned when the question of removing the capital to a new locality was discussed but after all Pitsanulok is said to have been selected.

Under the proposed plan, the city of Pitsanulok will be made the political and cultural hub of Thailand, while Bangkok will remain as the commercial center.

Pitsanulok can be reached by train in about 11 hours from Bangkok. The city is the capital of Pitsanulok Province. It has a population of 164,000 at present and it was the capital of the country toward the end of the 17th century. There still remain the relics of the former palace.

It is also an important military strategic point. Prominent buildings are a Court House, a high school, an agricultural experimental station, and also a large cotton cultivation experimental farm here.

Consulate at Odessa

Transocean

ROME, April 9.—At the suggestion of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy will establish a consulate-general at Odessa, the official gazette announced yesterday.

INVESTIGATION REVEALS BRITAIN'S INEFFICIENCY

Beveridge Committee Finds Government Workers Not Doing Best to Up Production

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—Government employers and employes are not yet doing enough to make the British armament production work to its capacity, is the conclusion drawn in a report by the Beveridge Committee investigating the employment and labor power of the British industries.

The Committee's report suggests the establishment of a special council for employment and labor power, which is independent from all other Government departments and which is to advise the War Cabinet in important matters.

The report declares that the measures taken so far are inadequate, adding that there still is large amount of labor power only partly exploited or employed in work which is only of secondary importance. The report suggests extension of women's labor in armament factories and industries and stricter measures against people staying away from work and standardized merging of industrial enterprises of similar categories into production units, as well as a more careful selection of workers for individual working places.

Dining-Cars Reduced

Transocean

LISBON, April 9.—The number of dining-cars will be further reduced on English railways by an ordinance of the British Minister of Transport, F. J. Leathers, according to the London Daily Mail. Travelers are warned to provision themselves adequately if they wish to undertake a long journey.

U.S. CIVILIAN NEEDS RIGIDLY RESTRICTED

Manufacture of Aluminum Pans, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators Cut Down

Transocean

LISBON, April 11.—Easy and extravagant life in the United States has come to an end, according to a Washington dispatch carried by the London Daily Herald yesterday.

The American war machinery is gobbling up everything which hitherto had been making life of the Americans so pleasant, it was stated.

Retail shops in the United States are still amply stocked and civilians can still buy everything for household requirements, but the American people probably will have to face rationing in the near future, the dispatch said.

The instalment plan, by which an American could buy to his heart's content for a few dollars cash down, has been curtailed drastically. Probably rationing of food will not be carried out as drastically as in Britain, but the average housewife probably will not be able to use a can-opener as often as before. Tin cans are already scarce and canneries are now looking for substitute containers, it was reported.

The United States also will have to count on a shortage of tea, although only a comparatively few Americans drink tea. Rationing of coffee is most probable. Likewise, spices and salad oils will be scarce, as the countries from which they come have been occupied by the enemy.

Shortage of Wool

In addition, the United States will face a shortage of woolen clothing and household utensils, the dispatch said. This year's production of wool in the United States will be entirely used up by the armed forces. For civilian consumption only a mixture of wool, reprocessed from rags and cotton, will be available.

Silk will not be available for women's stockings and women will have to be content with cotton or artificial silk fabrics. This, however, will not be as bad as the complete dearth of rubber for elastic stays to preserve their "boyish figure."

Sale of vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, laundry machines, radios, electric toasters, and those things so dear to the Americans and which they believed to be indispensable, is no longer free as formerly. For the purchase of such articles, a special license is required, as most factories manufacturing such articles have been turned into armament plants.

Pans for Planes

In the future, according to the Washington dispatch, all metal goods will be hard to obtain for private citizens, as airplanes, tanks, guns, and ships are now more important than pots, pans, and electric gadgets. Also springs for those "marvelous beauty rest" mattresses, on which the American like to sleep will no longer be obtainable and the Americans will have to sleep on harder beds, as such springs are no longer manufactured.

Carpets and rugs will contain less wool than hitherto—if at all—and brooms and brushes will have to be made of substitute bristles, as genuine bristles up till now had to be imported.

As time marches on more articles, hitherto thought indispensable for household requirements, will have to be added to this list of things not easily available to the general public.

The war, however, will be really felt in the United States when the curtailment in automobile manufacture shows its effects on the general public. The Americans might be ready to stand rationing of typewriters and they might condescend to play with golfballs without a shred of rubber in them, but they will not like to walk. But walk they must. For there will be no new cars, no new rubber tires for their old cars, and no bicycles as only a limited number of bicycles will be manufactured, the Washington dispatch concluded.

New Asia

(Continued From Page 1)

for the new registration."

To this complaint, the Japanese and the Indonesians in charge of the registration business explained, saying, "The Dutch Government has hitherto charged even travelers a poll-tax of 150 Guilders. Now that Japan has begun the work of construction in this area and promised to protect the lives and properties of the citizens, it is natural that you should pay."

Among the citizens of Batavia, about 130,000 persons must pay the tax. On Monday, when the business of registration was opened, only 100 persons came to the office.

The term for registration is fixed within the end of May. It seems that the Dutchmen and Chinese are reluctant to part with their money until the termination of the period.

Indies Back to Normal

Primary schools, tax office, monopoly bureaus, post offices and other Government establishments in the Dutch East Indies will be opened from April 29, according to an Asahi dispatch from Batavia.

Argentine Freighter Collides

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—The Argentine freighter Brazil, of 2,380 tons, collided with the American steamer Medoseo Aprague off Norfolk, Virginia Thursday night, according to a Washington report.

Preparations for 'Chow'

Evening in the wilds of the Mariveles area . . . . Japanese warriors are seen busy making ready to satisfy the inner man, as rice pots merrily bubble over a blazing fire. (Photo by Cameraman Iwamoto. Censored by War Ministry)

TEIDAI TO EXPERIMENT ON NEW ROCKET PLANE

Research Institute Plans Big Project to Revolutionize Aviation

The Aviation Research Institute of the Tokyo Imperial University, which produced a few years ago the "Ko-Ken Plane" that won the world's record in its flying power, is now experimenting in making a "rocket airplane," reports the Yomiuri.

Under the tentative plans, the Institute will make it an enterprise extending over three years from the 1942 fiscal year and on a projected expenditure of ¥3,500,000. Meanwhile, the site comprising 5,000 tsubo has been bought and a ferro-concrete building covering 1,600 tsubo will shortly be built.

Aviation circles of all the countries of the world have been and are enthusiastically engaged in producing high-speed airplanes. Under the present stage, however, the aircraft equipped with engines and propellers have a speed of only about 900 kilometers per hour at the maximum.

It has been the goal of the aviation world to produce aircraft with a speed of 1,200 kilometers per hour. For this purpose, all the world Powers have been making investigations on "rocket planes."

The Aviation Research Institute has hitherto been carrying out fundamental investigation on the "rocket planes" and has recently advanced the study successfully enough to begin large-scale experiments. Thus, it has decided to establish the Rocket Research Department.

Theoretically, the "rocket airplane" has a speed from 1,200 to 1,300 kilometers per hour, which is greater than that of sound-waves. The plane is flown by explosive gas emitted from the tail of the airplane.

Referring to the plan, Drs. Fujio Nakanishi and Sanji Kawata, who are expected to be in charge of the program of investigation, said:

"The 'rocket plane' under our investigation is not of the gun-powder type but of the gasoline gas type. Germany, Italy, America and other countries are now making researches on 'rocket planes' but have so far not achieved any success. We are going to study with a method peculiar to our country. What form the plane will take cannot yet be made public."

Japanese Planes Strafe Enemy on Panay Island

(Continued From Page 1)

fians and cleverly informed them that he would take with him the parts of machinery necessary in the generation and distribution of power when he evacuated, thus saving the plant from destruction.

On December 7, the day before the outbreak of the current war, there was a group of Japanese fishermen, who left the port of Manila in a small 50-ton fishing boat, Armando, but their whereabouts since then had been unknown.

Your reporter's anxiety over their safety increased as he saw the same fishing boat, now renamed San Francisco, anchored in the Iloilo River. In the captain's cabin was found the ship's log, and the ship's license made out for Armando, leaving no doubt whatsoever as to its true identity.

What became of the 35 occupants of the fishing-boat still remains a mystery, but one rumor has it that they are being interned on a small island lying southwest of Mindoro Island. The ship's name has again been re-christened, Armando, and is taking part in an important task. It is to be earnestly hoped that the 35 fishermen are safe and sound.

DENMARK SATISFIED WITH GERMAN COLLABORATION

Attitude of Danes and Discipline Of Nazi Troops Contribute To National Welfare

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, April 10.—The calm and sober attitude of the Danish people and the excellent discipline displayed by German troops in Denmark have been mainly responsible for the nation's undisturbed existence during the two years since German forces occupied the country on April 9, 1940, the Danish press pointed out yesterday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the occupation of Denmark by Germany.

The Politiken said German troops of occupation not only displayed excellent conduct but also paid consideration to "Danish feelings."

Denmark is much better off than most countries in the world because of her collaboration with Germany, the paper said.

Reich-France Tieup Only Road to Peace, Avers Pierre Laval

(Continued From Page 1)

show an understanding for these extraordinary times and to cultivate the soil as "passionately as we shall defend it." He reminded the French workmen that labor was everything today and that this war carried in itself the germ of a real revolution.

Reformation Aimed

Domei

BERNE, April 20.—The primary aim of the new French Government headed by Pierre Laval lies in drastically reforming the French social, economic and cultural life, competent observers here asserted in commenting on the change in the French Government effected by Marshal Petain.

Should the Laval Cabinet succeed in checking Anglo-U.S. maneuvers, these sources said, it will mean that a severe blow has been dealt to the Democracies.

It was pointed out that the structure of the French Government had hitherto created confusion in the minds of the French people, thus, becoming easy prey to mendacious Anglo-American propaganda.

Navy Decision Said Reached

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—Premier Pierre Laval having conferred several times, since his appointment, with Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and Admiral Jean Francois Darlan on the question of transferring French warships including three capital ships to Germany, has reached a decision, it is reported by the Tass News Agency from Berne, Switzerland.

This report, however, has not yet been confirmed, and it is observed that Tass may have purposely circulated it to ascertain the intentions of the Vichy Government regarding the question of transferring the French fleet to Germany.

The new Laval Cabinet held its first Cabinet conference at Vichy this afternoon, and Premier Laval left Vichy for Paris, immediately after the conclusion of the meeting.

It is reported that the Premier will return to Vichy by the evening of April 20.

Ford Plant Seized

Transocean

ROME, April 9.—The Ford Company at Bologna has been placed under sequestration by government decree, it was learned here yesterday. General Francisco Pricolo has been appointed sequestrator, under whose supervision the company will continue production, it was stated.

MORRISON REMOVES LONDON A.R.P. CHIEF

Private Use of Service Car by Fisher's Deputy Gives Rise To Heated Dispute

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—Dismissal of Sir Warren Fisher, A.R.P. chief for the London district, has brought to an end a heated dispute between Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, and Sir Warren.

The controversy, which found its way into the papers, began on March 10, when one of Sir Warren Fisher's deputies drove in a service car to a football match with some members of the volunteer fire brigade. When certain papers strongly protested against the use of official motorcars and fuel for private purposes, Sir Warren gave vent to his feelings in an open letter to the Manchester Guardian.

A lively exchange of letters followed between Fisher and Morrison, in which the latter pointed out that it was not the custom in Britain for a civil servant publicly to attack his Minister. Morrison finally requested Fisher to resign, but the A.R.P. chief refused, saying that the British people were not dissatisfied with his work. Thereupon Mr. Morrison dismissed Fisher.

The latter did not delay his reply. He sent another letter to the Manchester Guardian, in which he stressed that, in the preceding winter, members of the volunteer fire brigade were hailed as heroes during a German air bombardment, but now the Minister begrudged them the smallest change.

Until 1939 Sir Warren Fisher was Permanent Undersecretary in the Treasury.

NAPOLEONIC RELICS FIND BIG MARKET IN ARGENTINA

Emperor's Hat, Letters of Josephine and Other Antiques Fetch High Prices

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—Numerous Napoleonic relics have recently appeared in stores of Argentine dealers of antiques, which were sold for unusually high prices.

A hat of the French Emperor was sold for French francs 20,000, while letters of Josephine Beauharnais to Napoleon yielded from 3,000 to 5,000 francs.

Very high prices were particularly paid for all memorial relics dating back to the Emperor's confinement at St. Helena.

In tracing the sources of these relics, it has been ascertained that nearly all of them were brought to Argentina from Europe by Jewish emigrants.

Claim by Hopkins On Rise in Shipping Ridiculed by Reich

(Continued From Page 1)

air raids. It must be won on the battlefields."

The present visit of the United States special envoys, Chief of Staff General Marshall and Lease-Lend Director Hopkins is being widely discussed in London. Though the exact nature of the mission has not been announced, the view that the envoys are staying in the British capital for close consultations with the British Government over the alleged plan to send American troops to Europe is regarded as most reliable by the Swiss press. These envoys were further reported to have succeeded in persuading Britain to make more offensive moves. The London Times, in this connection, is of the view that the mission's discussions with the British Government has not yet reached any concrete agreement.

Rumania Bars Jews

Transocean

BUCHAREST, April 9.—Jews will be barred from the Rumanian customs service, it was announced yesterday. Only Aryans will be allowed to become customs officials.

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U.S. TORPEDO-BOAT HITS OWN VESSEL BY MISTAKE

Unnamed Craft Fires Projectile By Error and Damages 4,070-Ton Capella

Transocean

LISBON, April 11.—The United States transport Capella, of 4,070 tons, was damaged Thursday afternoon by a torpedo which had been fired by mistake, announced the Navy Department in Washington yesterday.

The accident occurred in a Rhode Island port on the Atlantic coast. An unnamed American motor torpedo boat fired the torpedo by error, it was stated.

The torpedo plowed across the Naragansett Bay, which is several miles wide, and finally hit the Capella. The crew succeeded in towing the damaged vessel with the aid of tug-boats into shallow water and beach it there, as a result of which the sinking of the damaged vessel was prevented. The causes of this accident are being investigated at present.

KISHI, KOIZUMI TO TOUR

Leave Today for Ishikawa and Kanazawa Respectively

Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, will leave Ueno Station at 9 p.m. today for Ishikawa and Fukui prefectures, where he is scheduled to make a series of election campaign speeches reports Domei.

He is scheduled to return to Tokyo at 7:36 a.m. Friday.

Surgeon General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, will leave for Kanazawa at 9 p.m. today to inspect military relief facilities and recuperation facilities for tuberculosis patients in Ishikawa and Fukui prefectures.

Danish Comedian Dies

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—Carl Schenstroem, world famous Danish comedian before the advent of the talkies, died in hospital here yesterday at the age of 60. He was the elongated member of the famous team "Pat and Patachon." Schenstroem was exceedingly tall and bony with an enormous walrus moustache, while his partner—his name in private life was Madsen—was short and rotund.

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